The Weekly Tribune.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Naval.

Such has been the increase of the navy, that the Navy Register for this year will contain 50 pages more than the one previously published. Sixty vessels were added between January first, 1864, and January first, 1865, and *personnel* in proportion. The names of 64 iron-clads are given. The entire number of vessels is 681. It appears that within the period above mentioned, seven naval vessels were destroyed by Rebel torpedoes, and as many captured by the enemy.

The ports recently closed by the proclamation of the President, will continue to be blockaded.

Miscellaneous.

The ceremony of raising the United States flag on Fort Sumter, the identical one pulled down by Gen. Anderson when he evacuated the fort on the 14th of April, 1861, was duly performed in accordance with the orders of the President on the fourth anniversary of that now historical event. Prayer was offered by the venerable Rev. Matthew Harris, Chaplain U. S. A., the same divine who offered prayer at the raising of the flag when Gen. Anderson removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, Dec. 27, 1860. Selections from the Psalms and Gen. Anderson's dispatch to the Government announcing the evacuation of the fort were then read, when Gen. Anderson, exhibiting intense emotion, stated that he came there by appointment of the Secretary of War, to fulfill the cherished wish of his heart through four long years of bloody war. He thanked that he had lived to see the day, and that he was there to perform the duty to his country. He hoped all the world would proclaim glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men. He then, assisted by Sergeant Hart, raised the flag amid the exultant cheers of the assembly, and it was saluted with 100 guns from Sumter and a national salute from the forts conspicuous in inaugurating the Rebellion. National airs were played by the band, and the whole audience joined in singing the Star Spangled Banner. Mr. Beecher then delivered his address, which was a truly eloquent and patriotic production, worthy of the man and of the occasion, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns renders its publication impracticable.

Our special correspondent at Fort Larned announces the return of an Indian exhibition, which left that post recently. On the fifth day out, the expedition entered an Indian village comprised of the remainder of the Arrapahoe Tribe, and were invited by the chief to supper, if desirable and they were on a mission of peace, if not, an invitation was extended and a guide promised to a large encampment of Camanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, said to be encamped further south. The force, not being prepared to meet 12,000 Indians, returned to Fort Larned, and reported that they had succeeded in finding any quantity of Indians, who were for peace or war, as desired. An efficient force of cavalry is being organized by Gen. Dodge, commanding the Department, and they will probably be used in a six months' campaign against the Indians.

A short time since, a scout of Union troops sent out from Fort Donelson, in command of Lieut.-Col. Brott, met a gang of guerrillas in the vicinity of the Cumberland River, between Clarksville and the fort, and a brisk engagement ensued. A number of the outlaws took refuge in an old mill, and, thus sheltered, kept our troops at bay. One of the guerrillas, Hardis Wiley, was shot and killed. Two others belonging to the band refused to surrender, when the mill was fired for the purpose of driving them from their shelter. The outlaws were firm and boldly stood their ground. The building burned rapidly, and the two desperate men were consumed in the flames.

Lee surrendered less than 8,000 fighting men to Grant. Less than 5,000 muskets were surrendered. It is the opinion of many patriots at Washington that the morale of our success only should be celebrated, and that with exceeding modesty. Grant had 123,000 men under his command. Gen. Lee confessed to Gen. Grant that Johnston's entire force would not number more than 10,000.

Gen. Gordon, who was appointed to convict Gen. Butler of maladministration in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, among other things cut off the supplies of the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Norfolk. The lady superior of this starved charity went to Washington and appealed to the President to order food to be given to the children under her charge.

The bearing of the deserters who pass through Washington is said to be very abject. The spirits of these poor fellows are broken by years of hunger and suffering. Many of them, for the first time in their lives, are seeking for work.

Information has been received by the Government that an organized band of 150 men are in Carrolton County, Canada, preparing to make a raid on Rochester or Ogdensburg. Measures are being taken to give them a warm reception.

Our authorities are assured that the report of Mosby's desire to surrender is true. Mosby has got about $50,000 worth of tobacco, the conversion of which into greenbacks is believed to have stimulated his desires to surrender.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Washington.

The Secretary of the Navy has boldly set to work bowing down the expenses of his Department. Months ago, in view of the near termination of the war, he refused to purchase more materials, or to permit repairs to be done outside the Government yards. On the 12th the tender of a contract, which, under other circumstances, would have been deemed most advantageous, was peremptorily declined. The commercial vessels, which the exigencies of the service have required to be purchased, will be sold, and such war vessels as are not specially required, will be put out of commission, and officers and men, in all its departments, whose services may be dispensed with, will be permitted to return to civil life.

The Deputy-Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision: Losses by fire may be deducted from income, where they occur in connection with a business from which income is derived. If a building which is rented is destroyed or injured by fire, the amount expended in rebuilding may be deducted from the amount received as rent; but when the building is occupied by the owner, only so much can be deducted as does not exceed the average expended in repairs on such building for the preceding five years. Where losses are deducted as in cases above given, insurance moneys received must be returned as income.

Gen. Grant established his headquarters at Washington, by announcement in general orders on Friday morning. His advent there, it is said, will insure the retirement of Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff. General Grant made a statement on his way up the river on Thursday which will rejoice every patriot next to his victories. He said he should demonstrate to the President and Secretary of War that our military expenses may be reduced $1,000,000 per day without infringing all necessary efficiency.

It is ascertained that Secretary McCulloch, in view of the great losses sustained upon the Government cotton sent to New-York, will permit parties to remove their three-quarters in kind, of any Southern staple, leaving one-quarter with the Treasury agent, in lieu of the present rule of requiring a sale first, and the Government's portion paid in money and subject to the present enormous expenses. So says our Washington correspondent.

It may relieve unnecessary anxieties of the people, amid the general sorrow, to bear the assurance given by President Johnson, that so far as he is able he shall conform to the general policy of Mr. Lincoln. He particularly requested. Indeed he insisted, that all the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet should make a breach of the custom of tendering their resignations, as he desired all the Departments to remain as hitherto.

The State Department has promulgated the following: "Formal notice of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty was given by Mr. Adams to the British Government on the 17th of March, and its receipt was duly acknowledged on that day. Therefore, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the Treaty, it will expire in twelve months from that date, viz: on the 17th of March, 1866."

Gen. Butler returned to Washington on Sunday, in answer to a telegraphic summons, it being just four years to a day since he was commissioned a Major-General. He had prepared his resignation, but upon being assured from a very high quarter that he may yet be serviceable to the country, he has concluded to withdraw its tender for the present.

Some of the foreign journals have reported that it is the intention of our Government to acknowledge the Mexican Empire. A recent act of President Lincoln does not, however, support that assertion, for he has recognized José A. Goddy as Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco.

A large body of guerrillas have been hovering along the opposite bank of the Potomac the past few days. Our forces have had one spirited skirmish with them, in which we drove them after an obstinate resistance. It is supposed they came there to cover the retreat of the Washington assassins.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have decided to rebuild those portions of the building destroyed by fire, and to make them fire-proof, at a cost of $120,000, which will be paid from the surplus fund of the institution.

The President has issued a supplementary Proclamation stating that Key West was inadvertently included in the list of closed Southern ports, but that it is in fact open to commerce.

President Johnson is reported to have said on Monday, to a clergyman who begged him to be merciful to the Rebels, that mercy to individuals was not always mercy to the State.

It is stated in Washington that information has been received at the French Embassy of the dangerous illness of the Emperor Napoleon. Upon the advice of his physicians, he is to leave Paris for seven months.

Former officeholders under the United States are said to be arriving from Richmond and already becoming applicants for fat berths at Washington.

The Assassination, Etc.

A Richmond dispatch announcing the arrival of Gen. Lee in that city in good health, states that when the General was told of the assassination of the President, he shut himself up, and refused to hear any details. He said that he was already too fagged and weary to be unnerved with the terrible history.

A letter has been published by the Philadelphia papers written by John Wilkes Booth in November, 1864, from which it appears that he then meditated the abduction of the President and that he was also one of the party engaged in the capture and execution of Ossawattomie Brown.

Booth, and other conspirators, about thirty in number, are said to have been surrounded by our cavalry in St. Mary's County, Md., endeavoring to make their way across the Potomac. They are heavily armed, but it is thought they will be captured.

A highly important arrest was made in Baltimore Tuesday in the person of the individual who wrote the note signed "Sam," found in Booth's trunk. He has made a full confession but the particulars have not yet been given to the public.

Ten thousand dollars additional reward have been offered by the City Councils of Baltimore for the arrest of the assassin of President Lincoln. This makes the total amount or reward $40,000.

Passengers from Richmond state that the assassination of the President created the greatest consternation in that city. The people already express their fear of the consequences of the act.

A conspiracy to assassinate the entire Cabinet is said to have been discovered by the Washington authorities.

A man named Payne has been arrested in Washington, having been identified by Mr. Seward's colored servant as his master's assailant and also by Major Seward and his sister.

Secretary Seward and Frederick Seward continue to improve.

New-York.

Shortly after 12 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the cooperage of A. S. Briggs & Co., No. 574 Water-st. It rapidly extended to the lumber-yard of J. Duryee & Co., adjoining, and thence to the warehouses of M. S. Briggs & Co., Nos. 276, 278, 280 and 282 South-st. The bonded warehouses were filled with hemp, rice, tea, sugar, cotton, and other articles to the amount of over $1,500,000, owned by a large number of persons, but owing to the absence of the owners it is impossible to state the exact loss of each, or the amount of their insurance. It is understood, however, that the most of the loss is covered by insurance. The loss on buildings is over $60,000; partially insured. The loss of Messrs. Duryee & Co. on building and stock is about $20,000; partially insured. Briggs & Co.'s loss on building and stock will amount to over $30,000; insured. On Tuesday, the remaining warehouse of Briggs & Co., adjoining the above, was burned, involving an additional loss of $600,000.

The persons in this city and elsewhere who manifested feelings not in harmony with the prevailing sentiment of sorrow were very small in number and infinitely smaller in influence. Several who expressed joy at the death of the President were mobbed, many of whom would probably have been killed but for the interference of the police, and others were arrested and sent to the penitentiary or bound over to keep the peace. In some places the indignation at the outrage was so bitter as to occasion the attacking of Democratic newspaper offices, and in California many were thus destroyed. However much the expressions of gladness at Mr. Lincoln's death may be deprecated, these exhibitions of mob violence are scarcely less reprehensible.

The repairs of the canals of the State appear to be going on very favorably for an early opening. While the work is being vigorously prosecuted on the Eastern and Western Divisions, there is no lack of energy on the Middle Division. Large quantities of material have been delivered for the restoration of the dams in the Oswego River, and appearances give promise of an earlier opening of the Oswego Canal than has been anticipated. Strenuous efforts are being made to open it simultaneously with the Erie. The other lateral canals will be in readiness at the time appointed for the opening, despite the heavy damage done to them.

The New-York East Methodist Conference held its annual session in this city during the past week, Bishop Ames presiding. Patriotic resolutions were adopted unanimously. The resolutions presented upon the subject of Slavery were decidedly radical in sentiment, advocating the fullest equality of the colored man in his ecclesiastical and political rights. Lay delegates were admitted to seats.

Mr. F. T. Bailey, who was until recently connected with the Treasury Department, with his office in the Custom-House in this city, has, it is understood, been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards.

The County Volunteer Committee last Friday formally suspended all recruiting upon the reception of an order from Capt. Scheffler, announcing the suspension of the draft. Immediately after reading the order Mr. Blunt fired a final salute of over 300 guns in honor of the suspension of recruiting.

Mr. Thurlow Weed has taken up his residence in this city, and has rented the house of the Hon. H. J. Raymond, whose family are about to visit Europe and remain for a considerable time.

Of the workmen at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard 3,000 have "struck" for higher wages, and still stand out; the remainder—3,500—are at work as usual.

The rumor that Daniel S. Dickinson has been appointed by the President, United States District Attorney for this District is confirmed.

Domestic Miscellany.

Recent explorations in California have demonstrated that the Colorado River is navigable for small steamers and sailing vessels for 600 miles above its mouth, to a point within 400 miles of Salt Lake, and it is quite certain to be the highway of a great trade between Utah, Arizona and California. Recent heavy falls of rain have greatly benefitted the crops throughout California. The City of San Francisco finally, after a long and vexatious litigation, has issued her bonds to the amount of $400,000 in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad. Eighteen hundred laborers are now at work on this enterprise. The exports of treasure for the quarter just ended show a falling off of about $6,500,000, as compared with the same period last year.

A gentleman who arrived in Washington on the 12th inst. from Georgia says there is no one resource of the South so little understood and so greatly under estimated as the amount of cotton still held there. He thinks there must be at least 1,500,000 bales in Georgia and 1,000,000 bales more in Alabama. He has personal knowledge of hundreds of bales which have been buried in the sand for more than a year. He predicts that cotton will sell for 10 cents per pound in Savannah as soon as the Government removes the restrictions upon its coming in, and his integrity and sound judgment are vouched for by gentlemen of the highest character in this city.

The news of the surrender of Lee created the most intense joy and excitement in California and Nevada. *The Democratic Press* of San Francisco learns by private letter from Mazatlan that the French commander at that place has received a copy of the deed of cession from Maximilian to Napoleon, in which Gwynne is named as trustee; and that it includes Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango and Chihuahua. Gwynne has returned to Paris, but on no business relating to any change of the arrangement, and is expected in Sonora early in June with sufficient force to pacificate that country.

Certain members of the General Assembly of Virginia came out in a call for the reassembling of that body on or before the 25th instant, promising, on the part of the Federal authorities, safe conducts to and from Richmond. The Government, however, has decided not to permit the assembling of the body at present, and General Weitzel has been removed for countenancing the scheme.

The British steamship Moravian, Capt. Aiton, at Portland on Sunday, hoisted the American flag half-mast at the main, and fired minute guns for half an hour. Her officers and crew paraded at quarters wearing crape on their arms. The Cutter Mahoning acknowledged the courtesy by hoisting the British ensign at the fore, and firing minute guns half an hour.

The restoration of the old flag to Fort Sumter was celebrated at Bangor, on Friday by a National salute at noon, a display of all the flags on public and private buildings, and by the raising of the Stars and Stripes one thousand feet above the city by a monster kite bearing the name of U. S. Grant.

Edwin Booth has written a letter expressive of his regret and anguish at the murder of the President by the hand of his brother. The manager of the Boston theater at which he was playing has released him from his engagement.

The late John C. Rives had invested one hundred thousand dollars in English consols. The Orphans' Court in Washington orders them sold in London, the proceeds to be invested in United States bonds.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

A letter from Captain Page, dated Lisbon, announces the arrival at that port of the Confederate iron-clad Stonewall. On leaving Ferrol the topmasts were struck, and the ship cleared for action. The captain sent his papers and money on shore for safety. The crew were in high spirits, expecting an engagement and confident as to its result. The Sacramento and Niagara, however, avoided a conflict. The Stonewall has twin screws, which, in the event of a fight with these two vessels, will be of immense advantage to her.

The Pope, in an Allocution, has severely censured the policy of the Emperor of Mexico. With regard to the rumor that the Pope would seek an asylum in England Lord Palmerston declared that for the Pope to come to England would be both an anachronism and solecism. Spanish papers say: If the Pope should leave Rome, Spain would confer upon him the Balearic Isles. *The Politica* says: The Pope would rather inhabit the Montpensier Palace at Seville.

The French Government is said to have instituted a judicial inquiry into the conduct of the persons who are charged with aiding and abetting the armament of the Stonewall.

The abandonment of San Domingo by Spain has been ratified by the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. The vote stood 153 for and 68 against the ministerial bill.

By the surrender of the city of Montevideo peace is for the present reëstablished in the Republic of Uruguay. Flores is acting President and the prospects of trade are said to be good.

The Portuguese Government has acceded to the American Minister's demand for the removal of the commander of Fort Belem for firing on the frigate Niagara after her commander had signaled him that he understood his summons.

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that a marble bust of Cobden should be placed in the museum at Marseilles. All the papers of Paris and several speakers in the Legislative Assembly paid a high tribute to Cobden.

The plague still continues at St. Petersburg. The total number of cases thus far is 10,000 and the deaths 2,000.

Canada.

On Saturday the flags on the Court House, City Hall, Custom House and other public buildings at Montreal were displayed at half-mast. In all the churches the clergy in their prayers referred particularly to the assassination of the President, and expressed their detestation of the crime. A union prayer-meeting of all the different denominations of Christians was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, to express sympathy with the people of the United States. Throughout Canada there is but one feeling—horror at the crime and the warmest sympathy for the Nation.

A dispatch from Halifax states that the Canadian Delegates arrived there on Friday on board the steamship Asia, on their way to England. They had a public reception, at which speeches were made in favor of the Confederation scheme. They were escorted by a procession a mile in length, and much enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion.

Mexico.

By the arrival of the Morro Castle at this port on the 11th, we have dates from Havana to March 8, and from Mexico to March 1. The Imperial Government has executed a number of the captured officers of the national army. An Insurrection broke out in the City of Mexico, but it was soon quelled. Some 12,000 French and Austrian troops were on their way to Sonora, but there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Austrians. The emigrants from the United States to Mexico are sorely disappointed, and there has been much suffering among them.

Havana.

The prevailing topic of conversation at Havana at the date of our last advices was the news received by the steamer Eagle of the taking of Richmond. The Eagle came into port with all her colors flying and decorated. As she rounded the Morro she fired 13 guns. Her gay appearance, and the firing of the salute, created the greatest excitement, and a general hope was expressed that peace had been declared. The American Consul hung out his flag, the Unionists commenced rejoicing, and the Rebels looked down-cast and sad; but when the news was announced that Richmond had been evacuated, that Lee and his army were in flight, and the other details were given, the Rebels looked still more sorrowful. The blockade-runner Little Hattie tried to run out on the 5th, but was fired into by the water battery and had to return. She had no clearance papers and a gentleman who had advanced $50,000 on her caused her to be stopped and sent back into port. The Flamingo arrived the same day. The passport system for the United States is in full swing here now. No one is allowed to embark for the United States unless a passport visé'd by the American Consul is presented. The Government charge on passports here when delivered to travelers is paid in stamps attached to the passport.

South America.

Peru is still suffering from the revolution, which continues to gain importance throughout the country. Several departments have declared for the new Government. It seems as if the Pezet administration will be overturned.

Advices from the East Coast of Chili are of rather a more peaceful character. Fighting was still continued, but hopes were entertained that a better state of affairs might be brought about.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, April 12.—Bills were passed reappropriating certain moneys for canal awards, and for building weigh locks at Oswego, for rebuilding the dams on the Oswego River; the Rochester Armory bill; for a survey of the Hudson River from Waterford to Fort Edward. The consideration of the "Central Railroad, two and a half cents per mile way fare bill" was resumed. Mr. Folger's amendment to remove the restriction as to the fare now imposed upon the Hudson River Railroad Company was lost, 14 to 14. Mr. Munger spoke at length in support of the bill. Progress was reported. The PRESIDENT stated that during the Executive session of the Senate, that a correspondent of a New-York paper, Mr. Everett, had been detected in one of the upper committee rooms, listening at an aperture that led into the Senate Chamber, to the proceedings of the Senate in Executive session. On motion, Messrs. Shafer, Hobbs and Andrews were appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

ASSEMBLY.—Reports were offered to construct enlarged locks on the Oswego and Erie Canals; to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery. Further proceedings were of no interest.

SENATE, April 13.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, Senator FOLGER offered a series of resolutions expressing thankfulness to Almighty God for the downfall of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and of the colossal system of iniquity and crime for the perpetuation and extension of which it was inaugurated, and of gratitude and praise to Lieut.-Gen. Grant and the armies under his command for their gallant and heroic achievements, which were passed with scarcely a dissenting voice. Bills were passed incorporating the Bay-Side and New-York Ferry Company, amending Yonkers charter, and authorizing the erection of warehouses and docks in New-York for quarantine purposes. The Central Railroad fare bill was considered, and authority given to charge 2½ cents per mile way fare; the operation of the law to be limited to three years, and dividends were restricted to seven per cent.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were passed to incorporate the Army and Navy Savings Bank of New-York; to rebuild the Utica Female Academy; to incorporate the Porous Plaster Company of New-York; fixing the compensation of members of the New-York Common Council at $2,000 each per annum—vote 93 to 3. The Metropolitan Health bill was defeated.

SENATE, April 14.—A message was received from the Governor vetoing the Dry Dock, East Broadway and North River Railroad bill, because he considered the grant too indefinite. Bills were passed relative to the Croton Aqueduct in New-York; incorporating the New-Rochelle Savings Bank; incorporating the Long Island Savings Bank of Brooklyn; amending the charter of the Newburg Savings Bank; to incorporate the Harry Howard Association of Exempt Firemen; to consolidate the Brooklyn and Canarsie and the South Brooklyn and Bergen-st. Railroads, and the New-York Central Railroad fare bill—18 to 14. In Executive Session, the Governor's nominees for Metropolitan Fire Commissioners were rejected.

ASSEMBLY.—A bill was passed relative to marks on casks and packages containing butter and cheese. A reconsideration of the Metropolitan Health bill was moved, but did not prevail.

SENATE, April 15.—A message was received from the Governor, transmitting intelligence of the death by assassination of the President of the United States, which was referred to a joint committee of the two Houses, who reported in favor of a joint convention on the day of the solemnization of the funeral obsequies, and that proper religious ceremonies then be observed, and a series of Legislative resolutions be presented for adoption. The report was adopted in both Senate and House, and the two branches then adjourned.

SENATE, April 18.—The Senate met and adjourned after adopting a resolution that each Senator and officer of the Senate wear mourning on the left arm for 30 days.

ASSEMBLY.—The Governor's Private Secretary presented the veto of the bill for the erection of a dam across the Susquehanna River; also the bill to incorporate Father Mathew's Total Abstinence Society of New-York; also the bill to incorporate the Young Men's Father Mathew Total Abstinence Mutual Benefit Society No. 1; also the bill to increase fares on street railroads in Erie, Albany and Rensselaer Counties.

Legislative Matters.

Mr. Keegan, Democratic member of the House from New-York City, was put under arrest on the 13th on the floor by Speaker Hoskins, for disrespect, in refusing to be seated after being repeatedly requested to do so. Mr. Keegan in a short time gave evidence of repentance for his disorderly conduct, and was released.

The Health bill was defeated in the Assembly on the 13th by a vote of 52 to 58. A resolution to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Senate, in Executive session, on the 14th, rejected the Governor's nominations for Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, by 14 to 15.

THE NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

Addresses by President Johnson.

A delegation of citizens of Illinois paid their respects to the new President on Tuesday, at his rooms in the Treasury building. Gov. Oglesby presented the delegation and made an appropriate address, to which President Johnson replied:

GENTLEMEN: I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you, sir, these words of encouragement, I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddening circumstances which surround us, and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind. I am at a loss for words to respond. In an hour like this, of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feelings of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most readily appropriate to your kind assurances of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. [Sensation.] The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled us cannot be reduced to words; and, oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon me, and saddened with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expression of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor for a long time, an occasion like this and a manifestation of public feeling so well-timed are peculiarly acceptable. Sprung from the people myself, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are real. Your words of countenance and encouragement sank deep in my heart, and were I even a coward I could not but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of right. Thus feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty firmly, steadfastly, [applause] if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction. In what I say on this occasion I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger, no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated; and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and revered, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its cause through successive steps, without my enumerating them here, back to that source which is the spring of all our woes. No one can say that if the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be arrested he should not undergo the extremest penalty the law knows for crime; none will say that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty? Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say. Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime and must be punished [applause]; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. [Applause.] When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty; we find there theft and robbery and murder given as crimes; and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes—treason. [Applause.] With other and inferior offenses our people are familiar. But in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. [Applause.] I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty. [Applause.] While we are appalled, overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? [Applause.] I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings toward any. In general terms I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. [Applause.] When the question of exercising mercy comes before me it will be considered calmly, judicially—remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy; and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State. [Applause.] In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured that I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. [Applause.] In regard to my future course, I will now make no professions, no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my past public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore, and will guide me hereafter. In general, I will say I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished; and, constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that Government was made for man, not man for Government. [Applause.] This struggle of the people against the most gigantic Rebellion the world ever saw has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their Government is the strongest national defense human wisdom can devise. [Applause.] So long as each man feels that the interests of the Government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our Government and love liberty, our Constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fail the Government will fail, and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth. After having preserved our form of free Government, and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this last ordeal of intestine strife to prove that this Government will not perish from internal weakness, but will stand to defend itself against all foes and punish treason [Applause]. In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence and by the operation of the Constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life, especially my course during the present unholy Rebellion, is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience four years ago uttered and written down in advance the events of this period, they would have seemed more marvelous than anything in the "Arabian Night." I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur, and it becomes necessary for me to act, I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Directly after the Illinoisans had retired the President received a large number of delegates of the Christian Commission. The Rev. Mr. Border of Albany delivered a brief but eloquent address, to which the President responded in a feeling and appropriate manner.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

GEN. CANBY'S OPERATIONS.

Mobile Captured, with 2,903 Prisoners, 45 Guns and 5 Mortars.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1865.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX: The following dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Canby report the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, which form part of the Rebel defenses of the city of Mobile.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HDQRS. M. D. W. MISS., In the Field, April 9, 1865—9 a. m.

Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff*: Spanish Fort and its dependencies were captured last night. We have 25 officers and 538 enlisted men prisoners, and have taken five mortars and 25 guns. The major part of the garrison escaped by water.

ED. R. S. CANBY, Major-Gen.

HDQRS. M. D. W. MISS., In the Field, April 9, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT *and Major-Gen.* HALLECK: I have the honor to report the capture this day of the Rebel fortifications at Blakeley, with 2,400 prisoners and 20 guns.

ED. R. S. CANBY, Major-Gen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 13, 1865.

The Times has the following special:

LAKEPORT, Thursday, April 13, 1865.

"I have just arrived from Mobile. The stars and stripes were hoisted on batteries Porter and Mackintosh at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, and on a church steeple of Mobile at 2:30 p. m. Gen. Granger's forces occupy the city. The Rebels commenced evacuating on the 10th, and continued until yesterday, when they had all left. The tug-boat Allena was blown up by torpedoes yesterday."

GEN. STONEMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Salisbury, N. C., Occupied—Immense Destruction of Rebel Property.

LENOIR, Tenn., April 16, 1865.

The expedition under Major-Gen. Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of March, struck the East Tennessee road on the 14th inst. at Wytheville, Christiansburg and Salem, Va. Between these places 33 bridges were burned, and 25 miles of track totally destroyed. Many prisoners were taken, and considerable quantities of corn and other stores destroyed.

On the 6th, Gen. Stoneman moved via Jacksonville, Danbury and Mocksville, arriving at Grant's Creek three miles from Salisbury, N. C., the Rebel line for the defense of the town at 6 a. m. on the 12th inst. This line was defended by artillery and infantry, but was soon forced, and our forces entered Salisbury at 10 a. m., capturing eight stands of colors, 19 pieces of artillery, 1,165 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms and accouterments, 1,000,000 rounds of small ammunition, and 1,000 rounds of fixed ammunition (shells), 60,000 pounds of powder, 75,000 complete suits of clothing, 350,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 pounds of salt, 20,000 pounds of sugar, 27,000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds of saltpeter, 50,000 bushels of wheat, $100,000 worth of medical supplies, and 7,000 bales of cotton. Thirteen pieces of artillery were brought away, and all the other stores not needed for our immediate command were destroyed. The greater part of these supplies had just been received from Raleigh.

One large arsenal, with the machinery complete, six depots, two engines and trains, several bridges between Greensborough and Danville, and also some on the other side of Salisbury, with several miles of railroad track, were destroyed. Stone Mountains were crossed once, and the Blue Ridge three times, and a march made by headquarters since the 20th of last month of 500 miles, and much more by portions of the command.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Raleigh Occupied—Gov. Vance Captured—Johnston Retreating.

NEWBERN, Saturday, April 15—10 a. m.

The Superintendent of the railroad has arrived here from Goldsborough, and states that Gov. Vance was captured between Hillsborough and Raleigh on the 13th instant. Vance had been sent to Sherman by Gen. Johnston, who was at Hillsborough, with instructions to surrender the State of North Carolina to Gen. Sherman, but these instructions were afterward countermanded, and Vance was on his return to Johnston without having seen Sherman, when he was captured. The report says Jeff Davis and family joined Johnston at Hillsborough, which is about thirty miles west of Raleigh. Whether Davis arrived at Hillsborough after Gov. Vance had been sent to Sherman, and caused Johnston's instructions to Vance to be set aside, does not appear.

Sherman's forces have entered Raleigh and are moving on beyond that place after Johnston, who continues to fall back without fighting.

The Right Sentiments.

The Hon. Peleg W. Chandler at a meeting of the people of Boston held in Faneuil Hall on Monday afternoon is reported as having spoken as follows:

"A former officer in the Confederate army is now under sentence of death, who, with companions in guilt, undertook to fire most of the hotels in a large city, and thus destroy hundreds and perhaps thousands of lives of innocent people, and this far away from the active operations of soldiers in the field. When have these crimes been disavowed? What high and magnanimous Southern officer has condemned them, and threatened to resign if they were approved by his superior? What Legislature has stamped them with reprobation? When has the Rebel Congress disapproved of them? There is nothing in all this to stir up feelings of revenge with us. Excited passions can do no good. But we have a duty to perform, and the consideration of these transactions will render that duty less difficult. The present condition of things must cease. We have a lesson to teach here, and the pupils must learn that lesson. We must banish from this land every relic of barbarism. We must colonize the country with respectable men. We must organize school districts and build school-houses, and send schoolmasters, and spelling books, and the New England Primer, and ministers of the Gospel, and Bibles. We must, if necessary, withdraw the missionaries from Turkey and Asia Minor, India, and the islands of Ægean Sea, and employ them near home. We will thus possess and elevate this people, to the end that life may be safe, liberty secured, property protected, and the Christian religion maintained in its purity."

Jeff. Davis is reported at Macon, Ga., on the 10th. It is also stated that he has $160,000 in gold on deposit in Havana.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

THE NATION'S LOSS.

The immediate presence of the horrible crime which has stricken the Republic to the heart, in the hour of its transcendent and long-awaited triumph, is unfavorable to a full and clear conception of its importance and its consequences. It must necessarily appear to different observers under different aspects, and each will especially lament it for some reasons which will have less force and weight with others.

For our own part, it intensifies our regret, while it is nevertheless our abiding consolation, that the lamented Head of the Republic now sleeping in his bloody shroud was never provoked to the exhibition of one trace of hate or even wrath toward those against whom he was compelled to battle for the life of the Nation. From the hour, now eleven years past, when, in view of the treacherous repudiation of the Missouri compact, he enunciated the axiomatic yet startling truth: "The Union cannot permanently exist half slave and half free," down to that of his assassination, he uttered no syllable of retort to the hideous vomitings of abuse and slander wherewith he was incessantly covered by the partisans of the doomed but still vital and venomous "institution." Perpetually represented to the Southern people as a libel on Humanity and a tiger ravenous for blood, he not only put forth no speech, no paper, no manifesto, that gave the least countenance to these calumnies, but he never, in his most intimate and confidential moments, indicated a hope, a wish, that evil should befall one of those enemies, save as it should be necessary for the salvation of the country. And this fact, hitherto suppressed and distorted, will now make itself felt and respected. The blow that struck down Abraham Lincoln bereft the Union's misguided and criminal assailants of the firmest and most powerful opponent of all avoidable severity, all not indispensable harshness, in suppressing their Rebellion. His very last public utterance—the speech of the Tuesday night prior to his assassination—was conceived in this spirit, and had no other purpose than to reconcile the North to the most gentle and magnanimous treatment of the discomfited insurgents. If ever man made war in a Christian spirit, Mr. Lincoln was that man. His first Inaugural is the most affecting appeal ever made to a disaffected party against the madness and crime of plunging their country into an abyss of blood and horror. His last Inaugural, so solemn and religious in its tone, and now seeming to have been written under the shadow of impending death, is pervaded by the same spirit. His failings as a leader in such a crisis were prompted by a nature slow to anger and shrinking from any but the most indispensable shedding of blood. No portion of the American people have greater reason to deplore his murder than those in whose presumed interest or to glut whose malignity it was perpetrated.

President Lincoln fell a sacrifice to his country's salvation as absolutely, palpably, as though he had been struck down while leading an assault on the ramparts of Petersburg. The wretch who killed him was impelled by no private malice, but imagined himself an avenger of that downcast idol which, disliking to be known simply as Slavery, styles itself "the South." He was murdered, not that Slavery might live, but that it might bring down its most conspicuous enemy in its fall. His death sets the seal of Fate to the decree that dooms Slavery speedily to perish, not in this country only, but in all its remaining lurking-places throughout the civilized world.

The Republic is saved forever from its giant curse and shame. It will not be divided; it will all be Free. If there had been doubt of this last week, as there was not, there is doubt no longer. Our abiding and serious peril is a transfusion into the veins of the Loyal Millions of some portion of the blood of the monster they have slain. The public feeling aroused by the double assassination at Washington needs to be calmed and directed, not inflamed and aggravated. There is depravity but no danger in the babble of the mad fool who says he is glad Lincoln is killed; there is food for graver thought, there is a call for sterner reprobation, in the pious suggestion that our good President has been Providentially called hence in order that the leading Rebels may receive that condign punishment which his kindness of heart would have averted.

For nothing can be further from the truth than the current notion that Mr. Lincoln was a man easily deflected from his course. He was slow to reach conclusions; but, once attained, they were immovable. He was among the last to perceive that the struggle into which we have been plunged could only be fought to a successful issue by openly recognizing the fact that Slavery had challenged the Union to mortal encounter and that the gage must be taken up as it was thrown down; but, once convinced of that fact, he was convinced forever. There was not in all America one man more inflexible in his resolve that Slavery should die and the Union be restored than was Abraham Lincoln. And whoever imagines that he could have been duped, or cajoled, or wheedled, out of his purpose on this head, does gross injustice to his memory. We venture to add that no man perceived more readily or repelled more sternly than he the error of Gen. Weitzel in consenting to the convocation under our flag at Richmond of Extra Billy Smith and his presumptively impenitent confederates on the assumption that they are to-day the Governor and Legislature of Virginia.

To human vision, it would seem that Mr. Lincoln has fallen at the very moment when his loss would be most keenly and justly felt. The soldier had done his work: the hour of the statesman had fully struck: and the President was ready and eager for the task. Had he lived a very few days longer, we believe he would have issued a Proclamation of Amnesty which would have dissolved all that remains of the Rebellion, leaving its leaders no choice but between flight and unconditional surrender. We have no special knowledge of the purposes of his successor, but we will not doubt that the good Providence which has borne our country so nobly through her past trials will continue her guide and guardian through whatever may be still before her, and that the storm and gloom of the present will speedily be effaced by the sunshine of Peace, Union and Impartial Freedom.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

"The King is dead—Live the King!" ANDREW JOHNSON, but yesterday almost powerless, has, by the bullet of an assassin, been made the foremost man on this broad continent. There are enough now to flatter him and discern a benignant Providence in his elevation: we are not of that crowd. The future of our country—so bright to our apprehension one little week ago—has been suddenly overcast by a cloud of exceeding blackness. Had Lincoln but lived, we are confident that no Confederate flag would have been flying in this country thirty days hence. Now, we cannot read the future with any certainty, but only trust that behind the cloud are all the stars of heaven. We have labored long and earnestly to produce a state of feeling favorable to conciliation and kindness toward the defeated Rebels, which a miscreant's murderous hand has in one moment overthrown. We have not hesitated to brave misapprehension and alienation, if we so might restore peace and amity to this stricken land; and now all is lost but the good intention which is never utterly fruitless. We know nothing, say nothing, of President Johnson's purposes; but, in the present state of public feeling, he could not do with safety what President Lincoln might have easily done a little week ago. And, though the Military power of the Rebellion is broken, its spirit is untamed; and that spirit, still burning in many bosoms, will have been intensified and embittered by the tragedy of Friday night and the consuming wrath which that tragedy has excited throughout the Loyal States. The Rebellion may be, will be, must be, suppressed; its visible, tangible presence will soon have ceased to scourge our country; but the genuine Peace which we had hoped to see established has faded like a vision. We have before us the slow and difficult task of treading out the embers of a dying but desperate Rebellion. What, then, of him under whom this task is to be achieved?

Andrew Johnson is emphatically a self-made man, with the energy, self-reliance and courage befitting that character. He believes in the Republic, venerates the Union, and has learned to hate Slavery and the Rebellion with his whole soul. As the director of a great war, we believe he has qualities superior to those of our late President; if he orders a General to move, who nevertheless stands obstinately still, he will give the order again, but to another man. We knew him some years ago when acting with him in behalf of Free Homes: he was then too good a Land Reformer to be a hearty devotee of the Slave Power. Born and reared a Poor White of the South, he knows how and why his class are kept down there; and of all anti-Slavery men we have found these the most radical and inflexible. There is no more danger of his making any compromise or peace that will leave a vestige of Slavery on the continent than that he will agree to establish the Inquisition. He has decided ability, earnest patriotism, and undoubting faith in our National destiny. If any Rebel ever thought it would be well for his clan to have Andrew Johnson in the White House rather than Abraham Lincoln, he is bitterly mistaken.

President Johnson will doubtless soon issue some sort of manifesto, setting forth his views and what terms he is prepared to offer to the Rebels and what advantages are to accrue to them from promptly laying down their arms. We will not anticipate its character, but await its appearance with intense interest.

But meantime we entreat those who are intimate friends of our new President to insist that he shall not allow his time and energies to be consumed by office-seekers. Not to be decided and firm on this point is to do crying injustice to the country. Let the President appoint an hour, if he will, of each day or of certain specified days, wherein he will see all who have proper introductions; let him at that hour make appointments for special interviews with such as he shall choose to see again (not those who may choose to see *him*), and let him jealously reserve at least three-fourths of his waking hours for the proper and necessary labors of his station unrelated to office-seeking. When we last saw Mr. Lincoln, he looked so weary and haggard that he seemed unlikely to live out his term—and one main reason for this was the incessant persecutions of office-seekers. Let his successor erect stern barriers against their approaches; and let him also take fit precautions against assassination. Since we know that the spirit of Murder is abroad, and that it seeks the highest in the land for its victims, it is not right to afford opportunity to every miscreant who may aspire to win distinction or gratify malice by killing a President. Mr. Lincoln was often most unjustly assailed for having a petty guard of cavalry when he rode out to his Summer residence some miles from the White House; but we now see that the precaution was needful. We trust that no chance will be afforded an assassin to strike down the new President, without exposing himself to instant and certain arrest. One such tragedy as that of last Friday evening should suffice us for a century.

GOV. SEWARD.

When Gov. Seward, in a speech at Rochester in 1854, declared that the political agitation then convulsing the country was in essence "an irrepressible conflict between opposing and irreconcilable forces," and that it must continue till one of them was overcome, he stated a truth as palpable as any mathematical demonstration, and was no more justly charged with inciting the conflict he thus proclaimed than he who in January predicts warmer weather in July can be justly accused of inciting dog-days. So the declaration of the Republican National Convention of 1856 that Slavery and Polygamy were "twin relics of barbarism" was no hyperbole, no partisan exaggeration, but the simple, prosaic statement of a most obvious fact. To deny or assail it was like making war on the assertion that the shining of the sun is one source of light to our earth.

If Gov. Seward has made mistakes in his bearing toward the Rebellion, they are all on the side of lenity and forbearance. His sixty-day prophecies in December, 1860, and his clinging to the hope of avoiding civil war after nearly every one else had relinquished it—his counselings with Buchanan and conferences with Campbell and Forsyth in the Spring of 1861, may well be deemed mistaken in the light of subsequent experience, but were the natural promptings of a spirit of inveterate optimism and an obstinate disbelief that Americans in formidable numbers could be impelled to take up arms against the life of their country and imbrue their hands in the blood of her defenders. A philosophic statesman, loathing carnage and trusting in the might of ideas, Gov. Seward firmly believed that the reign of brute Force was ended, and that of Universal Peace begun; And this fact explains much that has been recorded to his prejudice, and triumphantly cited as proof of tortuous or dissembling policy. If he made any serious mistake, it had its source in an inability to realize how far Slavery had corrupted and perverted its admiring champions.

Throughout our fathers' Revolutionary struggle, Lords North and Bute, as principal Ministers of the Crown, were assailed in orations, addresses and pamphlets, defamed in ditties and lampooned in epigrams, as the implacable foes of American Liberty, the remorseless oppressors of our people, while George III. was long regarded as rather the victim of their machinations than the responsible inciter of their deeds. Riper investigation, fuller knowledge, have since proved the monarch the real author of the policy resisted as oppressive by our fathers, while the Ministers were the passive and often reluctant instruments of his purpose. If the Rebel chiefs were in any manner concerned in or cognizant of the plot to assassinate Messrs. Lincoln and Seward (which is not to be credited on mere surmise or conjecture) it will yet be seen that they could have devised no other crime so suicidal, no enterprise so pernicious to themselves, as that whereof these statesmen were the victims.

Murder is horrible at best; but the assassin who steals into a chamber of sickness and suffering and puts his dagger to the throat of the prostrate, helpless victim of wounds already inflicted, must be a more depraved and soulless villain than he who strikes down his victim in the pride of health and manly vigor. The crime of Booth, hideous as it is, has parallels in those of the miscreants who butchered Henry IV. of France and William of Orange; but the unknown miscreant who stole to the bedside of Gov. Seward, with falsehood on his tongue and murder in his heart, stands on a pinnacle of infamy to which, within our recollection, no other assassin has yet aspired. For the honor of human nature, we trust he will never have an imitator.

Gov. Seward will survive; and even the crime of which he has been the victim will not shake his cheerful faith in Man, his invincible trust in God. An inflexible foe to the Rebellion and its inciting cause, he has never hated its authors, because he bears hate to nothing which God has made. And if the fortunes of war shall place the Rebel leaders in the power of Andrew Johnson, they will have reason to bless God that there survives to intercede for them one so merciful by nature and so influential by character and position as William H. Seward.

RICHARD COBDEN.

Europe has lost one of her great men, and the United States one of her best foreign friends, by the death of Richard Cobden, which occurred at London on Sunday, the 2d of April. Mr. Cobden had been for several years in feeble health, and had but recently ventured to come to London, in order to take part in the debate on Canadian affairs. His intimate friend, John Bright, was with him in his dying hours.

Richard Cobden was born in 1804, at Durnford, near Medhurst. Having early lost his father, who cultivated a small estate at Durnford, he was initiated into business by his uncle. Becoming a traveler on commission, he found an opportunity to journey through Turkey, Greece, Egypt and the United States. He subsequently settled in Manchester as a cotton manufacturer and soon began to attract attention by two pamphlets in which he treated political questions from a commercial point of view. In 1838 the memorable agitation for the repeal of the corn laws commenced, which, under the able leadership of Cobden, ended in the complete success of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Sir Robert Peel in the House of Lords and Earl Grey paid to the talents and the integrity of Cobden the highest tribute of admiration. Earl Grey said that to his genius and perseverance were they indebted for the achievement of what he believed to be one of the most important measures with reference to the future welfare of the British people that ever received the sanction of Parliament. He had achieved this triumph by means altogether unexceptionable; all his efforts had been addressed toward converting the opinion of the nation, and he must say that his success appeared almost miraculous.

In 1859, on returning from another visit to the United States, Mr. Cobden was offered a seat in the Cabinet, but he declined serving under Lord Palmerston. He remained with his friend Bright at the head of a numerically small but influential party of reformers in the House of Commons. He took a prominent part in most of the great questions discussed by the Parliament, and especially distinguished himself by his speeches in favor of a policy of non-intervention in foreign wars, and of concluding a commercial treaty with France. His speeches made a profound impression upon the public mind, and Cobden came to be regarded, as on a recent occasion the Mayor of Rochdale justly called him, one of the great educators of the English people.

Ever since the beginning of our war Cobden has shown the warmest sympathy with the cause of the Union. Though his views on commercial legislation were not those obtaining among the majority of American statesmen, he on every occasion used his eloquence for showing to the English people that our war is really a war between progressive civilization and reactionary despotism, and the sympathy which the laboring classes of England have always shown with us is largely due to his influence.

On the day after his death, Palmerston, Disraeli and Bright spoke in the House of Commons of the great loss which the English Nation had suffered. Bright, overcome with grief, could only say these few words:

"Sir, I feel that I cannot address the House on this occasion: but every expression of sympathy which I have heard has been most grateful to my heart. But the time which has elapsed since I was present when the manliest and the gentlest spirit that ever actuated or tenanted a human form took its flight is so short that I dare not even attempt to give utterance to the feelings by which I am oppressed. I shall leave it to some calmer moment when I may have an opportunity of speaking to some portion of my countrymen the lesson which I think may be learned from the life and character of my friend. I have only to say that after 20 years of most intimate and most brotherly friendship with him, I little knew how much I loved him until I found that I had lost him."

DECENCY IN JOURNALISM.

The Albany Atlas and Argus has in other days been edited by gentlemen more distinguished for ability than for malignity, who knew how to uphold their party without outraging all the decencies of life. Now, it has fallen into the hands of a person whose propensities impel him to the concoction and utterance of articles whereof the following is a fair specimen:

LINCOLN A MILLIONAIRE.—An exchange, commenting upon the corruptions of the "Honest Old Abe" Administration, makes the following severe but suggestive criticism: That a poor lawyer—whose note for $10,000 no safe, prudent business house would have discounted before his election, receiving only a salary of $25,000 per annum—should, in four short years, have become a millionaire, worth, according to some rumors, $25,000,000, is a suggestive fact.

Such profits, or anything like them, could come only from direct and indirect fleecing of the people by sharing in the robberies and stealings of subordinates, and by using his official information for purposes of speculation at the expense of the people. And the fact that the parties guilty of such crimes, who have not shrewdness enough in them are discovered, when convicted are generally released, after a brief experience of confinement, by the "clemency" of Abraham Lincoln, is still more suggestive.

—If this man *knew* anything to the purpose, he would not speak of the President as "worth, *according to some rumors*, $25,000,000:" he would charge what he knew, and leave rumors to slanderers who make no pretense to truth or decency. The form of this libel evinces the perfect consciousness of its author that he is at once a coward and a villain.

We have the fullest faith in "Free Speech." We know that baseless slanders discredit their author rather than their subject. We know that a public man can take no notice of such sneaking calumnies as the foregoing, and must trust his reputation implicitly to the good sense and right feeling of the community. We feel that a President who extends clemency to so many Rebel spies, emissaries and blockade-runners, deserves to be stung by the taunts of their sympathizers among us. Yet there are outrages on public decency so gross as to invoke general scorn and loathing, and the worst of them are habitually and willfully perpetrated by *The Albany Atlas*. If its Editor were told to-day: "You can have everything President Lincoln owns for a hundredth part of what you represent him to be worth," he would doubtless decline the offer.

Mr. Wm. Hunter of Rhode Island, the present Acting Secretary of State of the United States, has for several years been a Chief Clerk in the State Department. He is personally known to many persons in this city, particularly public men, and there is but one opinion as to his sagacity and fitness for the responsible post to which he is suddenly called by the decrees of Almighty God.

All Europe has been alarmed by the reported appearance of the Siberian plague at St. Petersburg and its advance toward the frontier of Germany. A telegram from St. Petersburg states that it is committing fearful ravages, and that official returns as to the number of victims have altogether ceased. A semi-official organ of the Russian Government denies the correctness of these reports, which, however, the neighboring countries agree in accepting as true. The Austrian Government has sent a Medical Commission to St. Petersburg to examine into the nature of the epidemic, and the French Government has ordered all ships arriving from Russia to be put in quarantine. The English Government has sent instructions to the consuls in Russia and the ports of the Baltic to collect all the information they could on the subject and forward it to England.

The reports which were some time ago circulated by Havana papers, about a counter-revolution in San Domingo in favor of annexation to Spain, are not credited in Madrid. The *Leon Español*, the organ of the Prime Minister, declares that the Ministry would not withdraw the bill for abandoning San Domingo, even if the report about a counter-revolution should be correct.

HARTFORD, Conn., elected Union Charter Officers on Monday by a large majority—the first given in seven years against a Democratic Charter Ticket. The vote was as follows:

Union.		Dem.	
Clerk—J. K. Williams	2,126	Levi Woodhouse	1,817
Collector—H. T. Sperry	2,177	Oliver D. Seymour	1,754
Aud—H. W. Hutchison	2,139	T. Peters, jr.	1,829
Mar—L. M. Wodleigh	2,116	Henry K. Barber	1,794
W. Com'r—A. P. Pitkin	2,100	N. H. Morgan	1,707

Union Majorities—309; 423; 345; 297; 393.
First four Wards Union; other two, Democratic.

D. H. Hill, Confederate Major-General, was in 1856 a Professor in Davidson College, N. C., and wrote thence a letter to Col. Isaac W. Hayne, requesting his aid in putting through Congress a claim for $100,000 in recompense for the services and sufferings of the Hill family in the Revolutionary War. He adds:

"I have been long willing to secede from the nigger-worshiping pack north of Mason and Dixon's line, but *I think that I could secede with a better stomach if well filled with Government pap.*

"I am married among and living with good Union-loving Whigs of the old Federal stripe, and I cannot often give expression to my true feelings.

"Old Rip is, however, waking up, and I think that the day is not far distant when North Carolina will be Southern to the backbone."

—We thank this thrifty patriot for his well-merited tribute to the loyalty of the North Carolina "Whigs of the old Federal stripe." They are as sound to-day as they were in 1856; and nine of the ten Members chosen by North Carolina to the last Rebel Congress are of their breed. There never was a genuine Secesh hair in the head of any one of them.

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Assassination of President Lincoln.

Attempted Murder of Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theater for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theater until 8¼ o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that Gen. Grant and they were to be present, and, as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him; but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts bid him good night.

The theater was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming, "*Sic semper tyrannis*," and immediately leaped from the box, which was on the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theater, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him, hang him!"

The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination to the theatrical performance.

There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard: "Stand back and give him air." "Has any one stimulants?" On a hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brains were oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite to the theater, and the Surgeon-General of the army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barreled pocket-pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. The shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the Cabinet, together with Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay and a few personal friends, with Surgeon-General Barnes and his immediate assistants, were around his bedside.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The surgeons exhausted every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The assassin is said to have gained entrance to the President's box by sending in his card, requesting an interview. In the President's party were Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, daughter of Senator Harris, and Capt. Rathbone of Albany. Immediately upon opening the door he advanced toward Mr. Lincoln with a six-barrel revolver in his right hand and a bowie-knife in his left. The President, who was intent upon the play, did not notice his intrusion; and the gentleman who was seated beside him arose to inquire the reason of his entry.

Before he had time to ask the assassin what he wanted he fired one charge from his revolver which took effect in the back of the President's head. The ball passed through and came out at the right temple. Capt. Rathbone attempted to arrest the murderer, and in trying to do so, received a stab in his arm.

So sudden was the affair that for some moments after its occurrence the audience supposed that it was a part of the play, and were only undeceived when it was announced from the stage by the manager that the President of the United States had been shot.

The shock fell upon the audience like a thunderbolt, and loud cries were immediately made to capture or kill the assassin. The scene which ensued cannot be described. Men and women rushed for the doors crying and shouting for vengeance on the murderer.

The murderous emissary of the Slave Power escaped easily and rapidly from the theater, and mounted a horse and fled. The President, insensible, was carried out and taken to a house opposite the theater.

Mrs. Lincoln fainted in the box and was borne out after her husband. The mass of the evidence is that J. Wilkes Booth committed the crime.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—1:30 a. m.

I have just visited the dying couch of Abraham Lincoln. He is now in the agonies of death, and his physicians say he cannot live more than an hour. He is surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, all of whom are bathed in tears.

Senator Sumner is seated on the right of the couch on which he is lying, the tears streaming down his cheeks and sobbing like a child. All around him are his physicians, Surg.-Gen. Barnes directing affairs.

The President is unconscious, and the only sign of life he exhibits is by the movement of his right hand, which he raises feebly. Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons are in an adjoining room, into which Secretary Stanton has just gone to inform them that the President's physicians have pronounced his case hopeless, and as I pass through the passage to the front door I hear shrieks and cries proceeding from the room in which the grief-stricken wife and children are seated.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15—10 a. m.

The Star extra says:

"At 7:20 o'clock the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling to sleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity. There were no indications of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present.

Dr. Gurley then proceed to the front parlor where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Robert Lincoln, Mrs. John Hay, the Private Secretary and others were waiting, where he again offered a prayer for the consolation of the family.

The following minutes, taken by Dr. Abbott, show the condition of the late President throughout the night:

11:00 o'clock—Pulse 44.
11:05 o'clock—Pulse 45, and respiration growing weaker.
11:10 o'clock—Pulse 45.
11:15 o'clock—Pulse 42.
11:20 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 29.
11:25 o'clock—Pulse 42.
11:32 o'clock—Pulse 48, and full.
11:40 o'clock—Pulse 45.
11:45 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 22.
10:00 o'clock—Pulse 48; respiration 22.
12:15 o'clock—Pulse 48; respiration 21, ecchymosis both eyes.
12:30 o'clock—pulse 35.
12:32 o'clock—pulse 60.
12:35 o'clock—pulse 66.
12:40 o'clock—pulse 69—right eye much swollen and ecchymosis.
12:45 o'clock—pulse 70.
12:55 o'clock—pulse 60—struggling motion of arm.
1 — o'clock—pulse 86—respiration 30.
1:30 o'clock—pulse 95—appearing easier.
1:45 o'clock—pulse 86—very quiet, respiration irregular.
Mrs. Lincoln present.
2:10 o'clock—Mrs. Lincoln retired with Robert Lincoln to an adjoining room.
2:30 o'clock—President very quiet—pulse 54—respiration 28.
2:52 o'clock—pulse 48—respiration 30.
3 o'clock—visited again by Mrs. Lincoln.
3:25 o'clock—respiration 24, and regular.
3:35 o'clock—Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley.
4 o'clock—respiration 28, and regular.
4:15 o'clock—pulse 60; respiration 35.
5:50 o'clock—respiration 28; regular. Sleeping.
6 o'clock—pulse failing; respiration 28.
6:30 o'clock—still failing and labored breathing.
7 o'clock—symptoms of immediate dissolution.
7:22 o'clock—Death.

Surrounding the death bed of the President were Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Attorney-General Speed, Postmaster-General Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Meigs, Senator Sumner, R. F. Andrews of New-York, Gen. Todd of Dakota, John Hay, Private Secretary, Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, Gen. Farnsworth, Mrs. and Miss Kenney, Miss Harris, Capt. Robert Lincoln, son of the President and Doctors E. W. Abbott, R. K. Stone, C. D. Gatch, Neal Hall and Mr. Lieberman. Secretary McCulloch remained with the President until about 5 o'clock, and Chief-Justice Chase, after several hours attendance during the night, returned early this morning.

Immediately after the President's death, a Cabinet meeting was called by Secretary Stanton, and held in the room in which the corpse lay. Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Postmaster-General Dennison and Attorney-General Speed were present. The results of the conference are unknown.

SINCE THE DEATH.

The President's body has been removed from the private residence opposite Ford's Theater to the Executive Mansion this morning at 9½ o'clock, in a hearse wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry, Gen. Augur and other military officers following on foot.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard excluded the crowd, allowing none but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter the premises, Senator Yates and Representative Farnsworth being among the number admitted.

The body has been embalmed, with a view to its removal to Illinois.

Flags over the Departments and throughout the city are at half mast. Scarcely any business is being transacted anywhere, either on private or public account.

Our citizens, without any preconcert whatever, are draping their premises with festoons of mourning.

The bells are tolling mournfully. All is the deepest gloom and sadness. Strong men weep in the streets. The grief is wide-spread and deep, and in strange contrast to the joy so lately manifested over our recent military victories.

This is indeed a day of gloom.

The Government Departments are closed by order, and will be draped with the usual emblems of mourning.

The roads leading to and from the city are guarded by the military, and the utmost circumspection is observed as to all attempting to enter or leave the city.

Capt. McGowan's Account of the Assassination.

The following statement of Capt. Theodore McGowan, A. A. G. to Gen. Augur, may be implicitly relied on as a correct version of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—On the night of Friday, April 14, 1865, in company with a friend, I went to Ford's theater. Arriving there just after the entrance of President Lincoln and the party accompanying him, my friend, Lieut. Crawford, and I, after viewing the Presidential party from the opposite side of the dress circle, went to the right side, and took seats in the passage above the seats of the dress circle, and about five feet from the door of the box occupied by President Lincoln. During the performance, the attendant of the President came out and took the chair nearest the door. I sat, and had been sitting, about four feet to his left and rear, for some time.

I remember that a man, whose face I do not distinctly recollect, passed me and inquired of one sitting near who the President's messenger was, and learning, exhibited to him an envelope, apparently official, having a printed heading and superscribed in a bold hand. I could not read the address, and did not try. *I think now it was meant for Lieut.-Gen. Grant.* That man went away.

Some time after I was disturbed in my seat by the approach of a man who desired to pass up on the aisle in which I was sitting. Giving him room by bending my chair forward, he passed me, and stepped one step down upon the level below me. Standing there, he was almost in my line of sight, and I saw him while watching the play. He stood, as I remember, one step above the messenger, and remained perhaps one minute apparently looking at the stage and orchestra below. Then he drew a number of visiting cards from his pocket, from which, with some attention, he drew or selected one. These things I saw distinctly. I saw him stoop, and, I think, descend to the level with the messenger, and by his right side. He showed the card to the messenger, and as my attention was then more closely fixed upon the play, I do not know whether the card was carried in by the messenger, or his consent given to the entrance of the man who presented it. I saw, a few moments after, the same man entering the door of the lobby leading to the box and the door closing behind him. This was seen because I could not fail from my position to observe it; the door side of the proscenium box and the stage were all within the direct and oblique lines of my sight. How long I watched the play after entering I do not know. It was, perhaps, two or three minutes, possibly four. The house was perfectly still, the large audience listening to the dialogue between "Florence Trenchard" and "May Meredith," when the sharp report of a pistol rang through the house. It was apparently fired behind the scenes, on the right of the stage. Looking toward it and behind the Presidential box, while it startled all, it was evidently accepted by everyone in the theater as an introduction to some new passage, several of which had been interpolated in the early part of the play. A moment after a man leaped from the front of the box directly down nine feet on the stage and ran rapidly across it, bare-headed, holding an unsheathed dagger in his right hand, the blade of which flashed brightly in the gaslight as he came within 10 feet of the opposite rear exit. I did not see his face as he leaped or ran, but I am convinced that he was the man I saw enter. As he leaped he cried distinctly the motto of Virginia, "*Sic Semper Tyrannis.*" The hearing of this and the sight of the dagger explained fully to me the nature of the deed he had committed. In an instant he had disappeared behind the side-scene. Consternation seemed for a moment to rivet every one to his seat, the next moment confusion reigned supreme. I saw the features of the man distinctly before he entered the box, having surveyed him contemptuously before he entered, supposing him to be an ill-bred fellow who was pressing a selfish matter upon the President in his hours of leisure. The assassin of the President is about five feet nine and a half inches high, black hair, and I think eyes of the same color. He did not turn his face more than quarter front as artists term it. His face was smooth, as I remember, with the exception of a moustache of moderate size, but of this I am not positive. He was dressed in a black coat, approximating to a dress frock, dark pants, and wore a stiff-rimmed, flat-topped, round-crowned black hat of felt, I think. He was a gentlemanly looking person, having no decided or obtruding mark. He seemed for a moment or two to survey the house with the deliberation of an habitue of the theater.

Last Hours of the President.

As everything pertaining to the last hours of the late President must be interesting to the public, the following incidents of the last day of his life have been obtained from several sources:

His son, Captain Lincoln, breakfasted with him on

Friday morning, having returned from the capitulation of Lee, and the President passed a happy hour listening to all the details. While at breakfast he heard that Speaker Colfax was in the house, and sent word that he wished to see him immediately in the reception room. He conversed with him nearly an hour about his future policy as to the Rebellion, which he was about to submit to the Cabinet. Afterward he had an interview with Mr. Hale, Minister to Spain, and several Senators and Representatives.

At 11 o'clock the Cabinet and Gen. Grant met with him, and, in one of the most satisfactory and important Cabinet meetings held since his first inauguration, the future policy of the Administration was harmoniously and unanimously agreed on. When it adjourned Secretary Stanton said he felt that the Government was stronger than at any previous period since the Rebellion commenced.

In the afternoon the President had a long and pleasant interview with Gen. Oglesby, Senator Yates and other leading citizens of his State. In the evening Mr. Colfax called again at his request, and Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, who presided over the Chicago Convention in 1860, was present. To them he spoke of his visit to Richmond, and when they stated that there was much uneasiness at the North while he was at the Rebel capital for fear that some traitor might shoot him, he replied jocularly that he would have been alarmed himself, if any other person had been President and gone there, but that he did not feel any danger whatever. Conversing on a matter of business with Mr. Ashmun, he made a remark that he saw Mr. Ashmun was surprised at; and immediately, with his well-known kindness of heart, said, "You did not understand me, Ashmun; I did not mean what you inferred, and I will take it all back and apologize for it." He afterward gave Mr. Ashmun a card to admit himself and friend early the next morning to converse further about it.

Turning to Mr. Colfax he said: "You are going with Mrs. Lincoln and me to the theater this evening, I hope." But Mr. Colfax had other engagements, expecting to leave the city the next morning.

He then said to Mr. Colfax: "Mr. Sumner has the gavel of the Confederate Congress which he got at Richmond to hand to the Secretary of War. But I insisted then that he must give it to you, and you tell him for me to hand it over." Mr. Ashmun alluded to the gavel which he still had, and which he had used at the Chicago Convention; and the President and Mrs. Lincoln, who was also in the parlor, rose to go to the theater. It was half an hour after the time they had intended to start, and they spoke about waiting half an hour longer, for the President went with reluctance, as Gen. Grant had gone North, and he did not wish the people to be disappointed, as they had both been advertised to be there. At the door he stopped and said: "Colfax, do not forget to tell the people in the mining regions as you pass through there what I told you this morning about the development when peace comes, and I will telegraph you at San Francisco." He shook hands with both gentlemen with a pleasant good-bye, and left the Executive Mansion never to return to it alive.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral ceremonies of the late President were to take place on Wednesday. The time for the remains to leave the city, as well as the route by which they will be taken to Springfield, was undetermined.

The procession was to form at 11 o'clock, and the religious services to commence at noon, at which hour, throughout the whole land, the various religious societies have been requested to assemble in their respective places of worship for prayer.

The Acting Secretary of State issued the following address:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: The undersigned is directed to announce that the funeral ceremonies of the lamented Chief Magistrate will take place at the Executive Mansion, in this city, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The various religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their respective places of worship at that hour, for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Department of State, Washington, April 17, 1865.

AUTOPSY OF THE BODY.

An autopsy was held at 11 o'clock Saturday morning of the President's body by Surgeon-General Barnes, aided by a number of assistants. On examination, the ball, which, as has been stated, entered the back of the head, near the base of the brain, was found to have taken a direct course toward the right eye, the orbital bone of which it struck, and rebounding lodged several inches from the surface.

The ball was found to have been flattened, and resembled in shape the canteen commonly carried by the soldiers. The orifice in the back of the head is perfectly round and the skull unfractured, so close was the murderer when he fired the fatal shot. The circular piece of skull was taken from the head one and a half inches from the orifice.

The piece, together with the Deringer pistol left behind by the assassin, and the bullet, were duly sealed and deposited in the War Department.

THE CORPSE.

The corpse of the late President was laid out in the room known as the "guests' room," north-west wing of the White House. It was dressed in the suit of black clothes worn by him at his late inauguration. A placid smile rests upon his features, and the deceased seems to be in a calm sleep. White flowers were placed upon the pillow and over the breast.

The corpse of the President was to be laid out in state in the east room on Tuesday, in order to give the public an opportunity to see once more the features of him they loved so well.

The catafalque upon which the body will rest is to be placed in the south part of the east room, and is somewhat similar in style to that used on the occasion of the death of President Harrison. Steps will be placed at the side to enable the public to mount to a position to get a perfect view of the face. The catafalque will be lined with fluted white satin, and on the outside it will be covered with black cloth and black velvet.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The funeral car, which is being prepared for the occasion, is to be a magnificent affair. It is to be built on a hearse body. Its extreme length will be 14 feet. The body of the car will be covered with black cloth, from which will hang large festoons of cloth on the sides and ends, gathered and fastened by large rosettes of white and black satin over bows of white and black velvet. The bed of the car on which the coffin will rest will be eight feet from the ground, in order to give a full view of the coffin, and over this will rise a canopy, the supports of which will be draped with black cloth and velvet. The top of the car will be decorated with plumes. The car will be drawn by six or eight horses, each led by a groom.

THE ATTEMPT FORESHADOWED.

It was ascertained, some weeks ago, from personal friends of the late President, that he had received several private letters warning him that an attempt would probably be made upon his life. But to this he did not seem to attach much if any importance. It has always been thought that he was not sufficiently careful of his individual safety on his last visit to Virginia.

It is known that on frequent occasions he would start from the Executive Mansion for his Summer country residence at the Soldiers' Home without the usual cavalry escort, which often hurried and overtook him before he had proceeded far. It has always been understood that this escort was accepted by him only on the importunity of his friends as a matter of precaution.

The President before retiring to bed would, when important military events were progressing, visit the War Department, generally alone, passing over the dark intervening ground even at late hours on repeated occasions; and after the warning letters had been received, several close and intimate friends, armed for any emergency, were careful that he should not continue his visits without their company. For himself the President seemed to have no fears.

The Attempt on Secretary Seward's Life.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14—11:30 p.m.

When the excitement at the theater was at its hight, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentleman's residence, a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering, it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth.

Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine.

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, and walked heavily toward the Secretary's room, and was then met by Mr. Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known; but the man struck him on the head with a "billy," severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Maj. Seward, Paymaster of the United States Army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant-Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles, and other prominent officers of the Government called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude. An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of the wildest excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow; many shed tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassins. The whole Metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks, both at the theater and at Secretary Seward's house, took place at about the same hour—10 o'clock—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidences of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in the possession of the police.

SUBSEQUENT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—4:10 a.m.

To Major-Gen. DIX: Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, beside a severe cut upon the head. The attendant is still alive but hopeless. Major Seward's wounds not dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until "Richmond could be heard from."

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—8:40 a.m.

Major-Gen. Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, has offered a reward of $10,000 to the party or parties arresting the murderer of the President, and the assassin of the Secretary of State and his son.

Hopes are expressed this morning that Secretary Seward will survive his wounds. The surgeons evidently despair of the Assistant Secretary, Frederick Seward.

The Rebel assassin is described by the colored porter on duty at that entrance door of the house as a man in light pantaloons, and a dark frock coat, buttoned up, about the size, to use his own words, of Mr. George E. Baker.

He represented that he was sent by Doctor Verdi with a prescription of medicine for Secretary Seward, which he was told to deliver personally, with the doctor's instructions how it should be taken. The party declined to admit him, a parley ensued, and full five minutes passed before the assassin effected admission into the house.

With a directness of walk which would indicate a knowledge of the house, he went straight up to the Secretary's bedroom and entered it.

The character of physician was instantly thrown off, and that of a determined murderer put on. There were four persons in the room: Major Augustus Seward, Miss Fanny Seward, the Secretary's daughter, a hired man nurse, and the chief messenger of the State Department, also acting as nurse.

The Secretary lay in bed on his back; the assassin jumped upon the bed and endeavored to cut the throat of his victim.

He inflicted three different wounds upon it. While engaged in it the man nurse had flung himself upon his bed and thrown his arms around him and striven to pull him off the bed.

The murderer instantly reversed the action of his knife, and stabbed and cut quickly over his shoulder, and drove the nurse off his back. He then sprang from the bed and engaged in a fight for escape with all that opposed him.

He stabbed the chief messenger dangerously in the breast, stabbed Major Seward in the arm and beat him over the head and face with a heavy pistol and disabled him, and attacked Frederick Seward, who had entered the room from an adjoining chamber, and gave him a scalp wound with his knife, which, strange to say, commenced at the forehead, passed over the top of the head, and extended part way down the back of the head, and then struck him, either with the pistol or a slung-shot, a heavy blow, which knocked him down insensible.

The way of escape was clear, the assassin ran down stairs, mounted his horse and rode rapidly away.

The Secretary's throat has three distinct gashes; no artery has been severed, and although much effusion of blood has taken place, and a terrible shock given to his enfeebled system, hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Frederick Seward sustained a fracture of the skull. Portions of bone have been removed from the wound. The unfavorable symptoms of stupefaction and vomiting ensued upon the injury, and have characterized his condition during the night.

Major Seward is about this morning, one arm in a sling and his head and face bandaged.

The department messenger is considered to be dangerously wounded. The hired nurse's wounds, although numerous, are not serious.

The assassin is said to have been traced by the horse he rode, and which was hired from a livery stable here to the Long Bridge, and over into Virginia. Both the man and his crime are the slave power.

INCIDENTS.

Two gentlemen, who went to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln, met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away. It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the theater and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented.

It therefore seems evident that the aim of the parties was to paralyze the country by at once striking down the head, the heart and the arm of the country.

As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets, Superintendent Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassin.

In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city.

Major Wallach and several members of the city government were soon on the spot, and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city.

Every street in Washington was patrolled at the request of Mr. Richards.

Gen. Augur sent horses to mount the police.

Every road leading out of Washington was strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape was thoroughly guarded.

Steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

The Daily Chronicle says: "As it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore, and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed, and every precaution taken to prevent the escape of the assassin.

"A preliminary examination was made by Messrs. Richards and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify and the evidence, as elicited before an informal tribunal, and not under oath, was conclusive to this point, that the murderer of President Lincoln was *John Wilkes Booth.*

"His hat was found in the private box, and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and the spur which he dropped by accident, after he jumped to the stage, was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse.

"This man Booth has played more than once at Ford's Theater and is, of course, acquainted with its exit and entrances, and the facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is easily understood.

"The person who assassinated Secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty navy revolver, the chambers being broken loose from the barrel as if done by striking.

"The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead; and the other balls, smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper, as if to keep them from falling out."

The War Department on the Alert.

The following circular was immediately issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPT., PROVOST MARSHAL-GEN.'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15, 9:40 a.m.

It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious persons.

The most vigilant scrutiny on your part, and the force at your disposal is demanded. A description of the parties supposed to be implicated in the murder will be telegraphed you to-day. But in the meantime be active in preventing the crossing of any suspicious persons.

By order of the Secretary of War.

N. L. JEFFRIES, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Acting Provost-Marshal General.

The Assassin in the Bedchamber of the Secretary of State.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 15—3:15 p.m.

Visitors at Washington last June and July, may recall the reckless-looking young man who paraded himself at evening in front of Willard's, on Pennsylvania-ave., and up and down Fourteenth-st., on a seemingly wild and furious sorrel horse. His riding was pronounced execrable by good horsemen. The animal seemed ready to destroy the man. A good horse that wanted to go, was simply curbed in by a reckless rider, who made him traverse from one side of the street to the other by a change of rein, while he searched every open window for the face of an admiring woman, and impudently rode and rode without making headway for female admiration wherever it was vulgarly bestowed. The man was a Portugese slave-trader, and Rebel spy, and ex-blockade runner. He stayed last year at Willard's five months. His blockade-running had come to grief. He lost a vessel. He sought by every appliance known to attorneys without conscience, and to the more infamous members of the Washington lobby, to save himself from loss, and failed. He charged Secretary Seward, in his account current, with the anti Slavery North, with his misfortunes. This beauty, the full-blown product of a slave-labor community, came here three days ago, and took room No. 212 at Willard's. The acquaintance of a gentleman, a refugee from the South, staying at the same hotel, had been cultivated by him politically and socially, under the impression that he was with him. Day before yesterday, in conversation, this gentleman said, We shall have peace soon. No, we won't have peace, answered the slave-trader; do you wait for two or three days, and you will see things that will make your hair stand on end.

The fellow disappeared that day from the hotel, leaving his bill unpaid. He was dressed in cloth of the color and fashion that describes his appearance when last at Willard's. This man is claimed by a considerable party of newsmongers here to be the assassin of the Sewards. Shrewder heads reject him, and instance evidence of his cowardice and want of nerve, and point straight to the home of Booth in Maryland as the center of a conspiracy which supplied pro-Slavery assassins for every member of the Cabinet, and for Vice-President Johnson, which was designed to involve the North in the inextricable confusion of an unofficered Government, and the perils and perhaps pro-Slavery successes, of a new Presidential election. This place, of course, is named Hogstown. The wild boars of the slave barons that are fed there are being hunted this afternoon by foresters that never miss their game.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

The vitality, physical and mental endurance of the aged and suffering Prime Minister are truly wonderful. His pulse has improved to-day. The terrible news of Mr. Lincoln's death was broken to him last night, but he bore up under the depressing announcement with remarkable fortitude. The very critical condition of his son Frederick has not yet been revealed to him, although informed that he was also seriously hurt. A physiological fact as curious as gratifying is stated by his attending physicians. They say that one of the gashes made down the side of the face has greatly reduced the inflammation and the patient's suffering caused by the fractured bones. They also express the opinion that the simple contrivance of adjusting his jaws in strong wires, which had just been applied, undoubtedly prevented the assassin's blade from severing the artery. Gashes were left on the surface of these wires where the edge of the dagger had struck them.

The Assassination a Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

The Star (Extra) has the following: "Developments have been made within the past 24 hours showing conclusively the existence of a deep-laid plot on the part of a gang of conspirators, including members of the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, to murder President Lincoln and his Cabinet. We have reason to believe that Secretary Seward received several months since an intimation from Europe that something of a very desperate character was to transpire at Washington; and it is more than probable that the intimation had reference to the plot of assassination."

THE CONSPIRACY.

The pickets encircling this city on Friday night to prevent the escape of the parties who murdered President Lincoln and attempted the assassination of Secretary Seward and his sons were fired upon at several points by concealed foes. Arrests of the parties charged with the offense will be promptly made.

THE MURDERER'S ESCAPE.

Rumors of the capture of the murderer Booth have been in circulation frequently during the day, and although coming from the most trustworthy quarters, are yet to be confirmed. Secretary Stanton inclines to the belief that he still remains concealed in the city. Much testimony has been taken at the headquarters of Superintendent Richards, of the Police, and evidence of a conclusive character been received of the assassins both of the President and Gov. Seward and family. Of the guilt of Booth there is not the slightest doubt. He and his accomplices, if they have left the city at all, are supposed to have escaped across the Eastern Branch.

THE ASSASSIN'S MOVEMENTS.

Full particulars of Booth's movements for the greater portion of Friday have been obtained. At about 8 a.m., three men called at the office of the National Hotel, and inquired for Booth. The clerk, Mr. Henry E. Merrick, on sending to his room, informed them that he was not in, after which an earnest consultation was held between the three men, and after making inquiries as to the probable time of his return, they left. Knowing Booth's acquaintances to be persons of respectable appearance, Mr. Merrick was surprised that he should receive visits from the three men referred to, who were rather shabbily dressed, and had, so he states, the general look of Southern refugees. This circumstance struck him as singular, and for some time afterward occupied his thoughts. Notwithstanding this, he omitted to read the cards which they finally left, but placed them in the box of the room occupied by Booth, to whom they were afterward given.

Again, at about 11, he was noticed in the office of the hotel, but nothing remarkable was visible in his appearance, except that he looked unusually pale.

At about 4 p.m. he again made his appearance at the counter of the office, and inquired of Mr. Merrick whether any letter had been left for him in his absence. On being answered in the negative, he seemed greatly disappointed, and with a nervous air called for a sheet of paper and an envelope. He was about to write, when the thought seemed to strike him that some one around him might overlook his letter, and, approaching the door of the office, he requested admittance. I should have stated that, when handed the paper and envelopes by Mr. Merrick, the latter jocularly asked him if he had made a thousand dollars to-day. With a startled look he replied, *sotto voce*, "No, but I have worked hard enough to have made ten times that amount."

On reaching the inside of the office, he immediately commenced his letter. He had written but a few words when he said earnestly, "Merrick, is this the year 1864 or '65." "You are, surely joking, John," replied Mr. M., "you certainly know what year it is." "Sincerely, I do not," he rejoined, and on being told, resumed writing. It was then that Mr. M. noticed something troubled and agitated in Booth's appearance, which was entirely at variance with his usual quiet deportment. Sealing his letter, he placed it in his pocket and again left the hotel, reappearing and taking tea at about 6½ o'clock, and leaving the key at the office as he went out.

Mr. Brady of Brady's Gymnasium here, saw him on the Avenue opposite Grover's Theater, at about half past four p.m. He was at that time sitting on a small, fine-looking bay horse, and engaged in conversation with Mr. Matthews of Ford's Theater. Mr. Brady accosted him, and after a few minutes conversation on ordinary topics, passed on without having remarked anything extraordinary in his demeanor. The circumstance of his hiring a horse at a livery stable has already been published.

An old negress living near Ford's theater saw him leave his horse in the alley behind it, and subsequently saw him mount and ride away after the assassination. He had formerly kept a horse and buggy in a stable in the same alley, but had on Wednesday sold both.

Additional Particulars.

Among the circumstances tending to fix a participation in the crime on Booth were letters found in his trunk, one of which, apparently from a lady, supplicated him to desist from the perilous undertaking in which he was about to embark, as the time was inauspicious, the mine not yet being ready to be sprung.

The Extra Intelligencer says: From the evidence obtained it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. Seward and his son is John Surratt, of Prince George County, Maryland. The horse he rode was hired at Naylor's stable on Fourteenth-st. Surratt is a young man with light hair and goatee. His father is said to have been Postmaster of Prince George County.

About 11 o'clock last night two men crossed the Anacostia Bridge, one of whom gave his name as Booth and the other as Smith. The latter is believed to be John Surratt.

Last night a riderless horse was found, which has been identified by the proprietor of one of the stables previously mentioned as having been hired from his establishment.

Accounts are conflicting as to whether Booth crossed the bridge on horseback or on foot. But as it is believed that he rode across it, and it is presumed that he had exchanged his horse.

From information in the possession of the authorities it is evident that the scope of the plot was intended to be much more comprehensive.

The Vice-President and other prominent members of the Administration were particularly inquired for by suspected parties, and their precise locality accurately obtained; but providentially in their cases the scheme miscarried.

A boat was at once sent down the Potomac to notify the gunboats on the river of the awful crime, in order that all possible means should be taken for the arrest of the perpetrators.

The most ample precautions have been taken, and it is not believed the culprits will long succeed in evading the overtaking arm of Justice.

The alarm of murder from Mr. Seward's house was frightful as the assassin passed out, and much space of time elapsed before pursuit was had. We forbear to give the name of one of the supposed murderers, about whom great suspicion gathers.

The long-roll was beaten all over the city, and every avenue was at once guarded. Such a night of horror has seldom darkened any community. The indefinite dread which conspiracy inspires seized on the public mind, and suspicion, apprehension, and agony pervaded the people.

At the police headquarters it is understood that Mr. Hawk, of Laura Keene's troupe, has been held to bail to testify to the identity of the suspected assassin of the President, whom he is said to have recognized as a person well known to him.

Inauguration of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

Yesterday morning Attorney-General Speed waited upon the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, and officially informed him of the sudden and unexpected decease of President Lincoln, and stated that an early hour might be appointed for the inauguration of his successor. The following is a copy of the communication referred to:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1865.

SIR: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot by an assassin last evening at Ford's Theater, in this city, and died at the hour of 7:22 o'clock. About the same time at which the President was shot, an assassin entered the sick chamber of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and stabbed him in several places in the throat, neck and face, severely if not mortally wounding him. Other members of the Secretary's family were dangerously wounded by the assassin while making his escape. By the death of President Lincoln the office of President has devolved under the Constitution upon you. The emergency of the Government demands that you should immediately qualify according to the requirements of the Constitution and enter upon the duties of President of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure such arrangements as you deem proper will be made.

Your obedient servants,
HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
WILLIAM DENNISON, Postmaster-General.
J. P. USHER, Secretary of the Interior.
JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General.

To ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Johnson requested that the ceremonies take place at his rooms at the Kirkwood House, in this city, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the United States, was notified of the fact, and desired to be in attendance to administer the oath of office.

At the above-named hour the following gentlemen assembled in the Vice-President's room to participate in the ceremony: The Hon. Salmon P. Chase; the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Attorney-General Speed, F. P. Blair, sr., the Hon. Montgomery Blair; Senators Foot of Vermont, Yates of Illinois, Ramsey of Minnesota, Stewart of Nevada, Hale of New-Hampshire, and Gen. Farnsworth of Illinois.

After the presentation of the above letter, the Chief-Justice administered the following oath to Mr. Johnson:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

After receiving the oath and being declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson remarked:

"GENTLEMEN: I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the Administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this Rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I believe that the Government, in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights, more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free government have been my lot. The duties have been mine—the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the Government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel in making this request that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people."

At the conclusion of the above remarks the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded.

A few moments were devoted to conversation. All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the recent sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

Mr. Johnson is in fine health, and has an earnest sense of the important trust that has been confided to him.

William Hunter, esq., the chief clerk of the State Department has been appointed Acting Secretary of State.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Treasury Department at 10 o'clock this morning.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15, 1865—3 p.m.

Major-Gen. DIX, *New-York:* Official notice of the death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the heads of Departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions. At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of Departments in Cabinet, meeting at the Treasury building, and among other business the following was transacted:

First—The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the several Secretaries, as far as relates to their respective departments.

Second—William Hunter, esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward and his son Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

Third—The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments of his Cabinet, and they should go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the Government.

All business in the Departments was suspended during the day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well:

No improvement in Mr. Frederick Seward.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Attempt on the Vice-President.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

We have been shown the card sent to Vice-President Johnson's room at the Kirkwood House the afternoon of the day Mr. Lincoln was assassinated. It bears in legible pencil writing the following:

"I do not wish to disturb you, but would be glad to have an interview. J. WILKES BOOTH."

Mr. Johnson, happening to be out at the time, did not discover till this morning that so suggestive a card had been lying on his table for these memorable two days.

Not long since a gentleman came from Canada to the State Department and gave full particulars of a plot for a general massacre of the chiefs of our Government in Washington, which had been divulged in Canada. It was given with such particularity as to establish belief in its existence, and it was undoubtedly thwarted by the extra vigilance at that time adopted. Whether this is part of that conspiracy does not yet appear. It is stated that there have been as many as three distinct plots to assassinate Mr. Lincoln known to the Government.

The Effect of the President's Death.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

The death of Mr. Lincoln will in no wise endanger the safety of the country, or arrest the train of events now in progress. Confidence may be felt that everything will go on as before. There is not the slightest occasion for uneasiness as to the future. President Johnson communicates to all who have access to him manly hopefulness which he himself entertains.

The boorish, greedy and selfish, who clamor for office and puff their deserts, will they not take notice that they are not wanted here this week nor next. Office seekers are at this moment deemed the scum and trouble of creation. There is no time for them. There will be no hearing for them. Just now there is a country to be saved. When the new Administration want any man's help in the North, East, or West, Andy Johnson will write him a note and request him to come on. Till that billet-doux is received, will not patriots forbear to pack their trunks for Washington and to gather and manufacture certificates of talents and public service? These are dog-cheap in Washington, and can be bought here second-hand by the ream. Deserving men assuredly can abide their time.

The Booth Family.

John Wilkes Booth is the third son born in America of the eminent English tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth, whose strange career abroad and in the United States, whose alternate eminence and obscurity, and whose remarkable gifts as an actor are fully remembered at this day by the theatrical community, although he has been dead nearly 13 years. The quieter part of his life in this country was passed upon his farm in Harford County, some 30 miles distant from Baltimore, Maryland, and here, we believe, his children, several sons and daughters, were born. The oldest daughter died at an early age. The first son, J. B. Booth, jr., has been for many years a popular actor, recently appeared, in connection with his brothers, in a performance of "Julius Cæsar" at the Winter Garden Theater. The second son, Edwin Thomas Booth, is the distinguished and universally esteemed tragedian. John Wilkes—named after the British statesman, from whom the elder Booth's mother was lineally descended—is the third; and a fourth, Joseph, not associated with the theatrical profession, is at present residing in some one of the Southern States. Mr. Booth's oldest surviving daughter is the wife of the well-known comedian Mr. John S. Clarke. His widow, with other daughters, resides with Mr. Edwin Booth, in this city.

The life and career of John Wilkes Booth, who is now only twenty-six years old, have been marked by few memorable incidents. He adopted the stage as a profession in 1856, making his first appearance in Philadelphia. Since then he has played various "star" and "stock" engagements, mostly in Southern and Western cities, with considerable success. His acting is said to have been mainly characterized by extreme impetuosity, violence and extravagance, although not wanting at times in the true and earnest feeling which is an attribute of the whole family. He has once or twice appeared before New-York audiences, but with only moderate success. It is stated that he has been personally very popular among his comrades; a fact which his determined disunion sentiments would not be likely to contradict, the vast majority of actors in this country, North and South, being either avowed or covert friends of the Rebellion. His habits, we are told, were always extremely irregular, and his dissipations so excessive as to interfere with his progress in his profession; which, indeed, he virtually abandoned about a year ago, having since devoted himself to speculations in the oil stocks of Pennsylvania.

Wilkes Booth has always privately appeared a courteous, intelligent and decorous young man, reserved and sedate excepting when stimulated by intoxication or the clash of partisan controversy, at which time his violence passed all bounds. We are assured that a rupture occurred not long since between him and his brother Edwin, who refused longer to countenance Wilkes's folly and madness, and peremptorily forbade his presence at the family home.

The incidents of the assassination have already been given in detail, with sufficient accuracy. Up to the present moment it is said that Wilkes Booth has evaded pursuit. It is not even positively known whether he has left Washington at all. The best informed authorities are of the opinion that if he escaped from the city, his course was toward the Upper Potomac which he may have crossed, near Leesburgh. In this event, or in case of his having reached the mountains near Harper's Ferry, it is possible that a long delay may intervene before his seizure is accomplished.

We learn from Boston that Edwin Booth, who had just terminated an engagement there, has declared in his grief and affliction that he will abandon his public career forever. There will be no occasion for such action. No community would be so cruelly unjust as to allow the stigma of Wilkes Booth's crime to tarnish the fame of so true and loyal a citizen as Edwin Booth. The intended engagement at the Winter Garden, which was to have commenced in a few weeks, will doubtless be relinquished; but Edwin Booth's friends will not consent to his sharing the odium or the disgrace which must be visited upon his wretched and unworthy brother.

Arrest of John Surratt, the Supposed Murderer—Secretary Seward is Not as Well, but his Condition is Not Alarming.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 17, 1865—1 p.m.

Surratt the supposed assassin of Secretary Seward, has just been brought in. He is now undergoing examination.

Secretary Seward is not so well to-day. It is believed the bad effects of the revelations made to him yesterday now begin to manifest themselves and that he conversed and otherwise exerted himself too much.

His condition, however, is not specially alarming. He has endured such a combination of shocks that every unfavorable symptom naturally excites apprehension.

Frederick Seward remains in the same unconscious state.

THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT

How the People Received the Mournful Intelligence.

The gloomiest day in our national history dawned upon us on Saturday morning, and dark days have not been unfrequent during the last five years.

The astounding news that President Lincoln had been basely assassinated by a desperate Rebel, while sitting, oblivious of danger, in a theater at Washington on Friday night, and that an assault, with similar deadly intent, had been made a few minutes later upon Secretary Seward, while lying helpless on his bed, shocked, mortified and exasperated the entire Northern people on Saturday. At first there were many who, in spite of telegraphic information to the contrary, hoped that the injuries of the President would not prove fatal. But a few hours later came the darker intelligence that the blow of the assassin had been sure—that our wise, good, noble, generous President was indeed no more.

The excitement everywhere was intense. There was but one expression of sentiment—that of the deepest sorrow at the loss of a wise chieftain and excellent man, mingled with horror, indignation and exasperation against his assassin, as well as against all the leaders of this accursed Rebellion, who are, of course, more or less directly implicated in the foul murder. A general gloom seemed to pervade the entire community. Not only genuine loyalists, who had loved and honored the murdered chieftain, but thousands who had never given him a hearty support, were horror stricken and incensed. We did not see a smiling face as we walked down Broadway, but everywhere could read in the bent brows and firm pressed lips of the moving throng regret, indignation and vengeance.

At an early hour in the morning the hundreds of flags and streamers, which on the previous day fluttered so victoriously in the sunshine as indicative of a nation's jubilation, were slowly and sadly disappearing, one by one, only to reappear again dismally hung with sable streamers, as significant of the awful cloud which had so swiftly gathered in the sky (but yesterday so bright and blue) and descended upon the nation. Before noon every banner bore the ominous black accompaniments; the fronts of most of our public buildings and many private residences were also draped in the same melancholy livery; the flags on the shipping were all lowered to half-mast, and the sorrow deepened as it grew apace.

The same feeling was probably manifested in every locality to which the mournful intelligence could be transmitted by telegraph.

In Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and other towns and cities in the vicinity, the sentiment was identical. If the expressions of sorrow are profound and lamentable, the curses against the assassin and his abettors are no less loud and deep.

"No more compromise! No more forgiveness!" is the one earnest expression upon thousands of quivering lips. "We have but one thing for all the Rebel leaders now—a dog's death by the gallows-tree! It shall be war to the knife hereafter."

Although in some measure dictated by the impulsive passion of the hour, this expression was almost universal, and there was a stormy intensity in the language that clothed it, which evidenced no translent indignation.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the President's assassination in this city, Mayor Gunther immediately issued a proclamation recommending the suspension of business, and that public mourning for our departed Chief Magistrate be observed. The Common Council met, passed resolutions expressive of sorrow at the National bereavement, directed that their chambers and the public buildings and offices be draped in mourning for thirty days, and adjourned without transacting any business. The Board of Supervisors passed resolutions testifying their sorrow and respect, and likewise immediately adjourned. In all the Courts similar proceedings occurred.

Dispatches narrating the thrilling events at Washington were received in this city from the State Department on Saturday afternoon, and immediately fowarded to the American Minister at London via. steamer from Portland.

Collector issued an order closing the Custom-House, except for the clearance of vessels, and announcing to the employés that it would be in order to wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days, as an emblem of respect of the deceased President.

Major-Gen. Peck issued an order from the headquarters of the Department of the East, directing guns to be fired every half hour at each camp and post on the day following the receipt of the order, and that the National colors be hoisted daily from sunrise to sunset at half-mast until after the occurrence of the funeral obsequies.

The Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange met and passed resolutions condemnatory of the outrage which had stricken down the official head of the Republic, pledging their undivided support to his Constitutional successor, and tendering their warmest sympathy in their bereavement and affliction to the families of the late President and of the Secretary of State.

See Sixth Page.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1865.

Additions to Clubs.

Additions can be made to WEEKLY TRIBUNE CLUBS at $2 each for one year, or to end with Club in same proportion.

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To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

An official notice was received yesterday afternoon from the Secretary of War, announcing that the route to Illinois of the funeral cortége of President Lincoln had been changed, so that it would pass through Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and thence westward, instead of coming around by this city, Albany and Buffalo. But this announcement has been withdrawn, and the original arrangement is to be adhered to. However much we may all desire to pay honor to that sacred dust, we cannot help thinking that the second arrangement was the wiser, and that it would have been more considerate to that fearfully stricken band of mourners to have permitted them to have gone by the shortest and quickest route with their precious dead to the haven of rest and quiet they so much need. They have, however, we presume, consented to put aside their own wishes in deference to those of the public at large.

MR. LINCOLN'S FAME.

Without the least desire to join in the race of heaping extravagant and preposterous laudations on our dead President as the wisest and greatest man who ever lived, we feel sure that the discerning and considerate of all parties will concur in our judgment that Mr. Lincoln's reputation will stand higher with posterity than with the mass of his cotemporaries—that distance, whether in time or space, while dwarfing and obscuring so many, must place him in a fairer light—that future generations will deem him undervalued by those for and with whom he labored, and be puzzled by the bitter fierceness of the personal assaults by which his temper was tested.

One reason for this is doubtless to be found in the external, superficial, non-essential tests by which we are accustomed to gauge cotemporary merit. A king without his crown and purple robes is, to the vulgar apprehension, a solecism, an impossibility. A coarsely clad, travel-stained, barefoot Jesus, could get no hearing in our fashionable synagogues, though his every discourse were a Sermon on the Mount. And Mr. Lincoln was so essentially, unchangeably a commoner—among embassadors and grandees in the White House the identical "Old Abe" that many of us had shaken by both hands at Western barbecues—his homely, pungent anecdotes so like those we had heard him relate from political stumps and by log-cabin firesides—that the masses thought of him but as one with whom they had been splitting rails on a pleasant Spring day or making a prosperous voyage down the Mississippi on an Illinois flat-boat, and had found him a downright good fellow. We have had Presidents before him sprung from the loins of poverty and obscurity, but never one who remained to the last so simply, absolutely, alike in heart and manner, one of the People. No one who approached him, whether as minister or messenger, felt impelled either to stoop or to strut in his presence. He was neither awed by assumption nor disgusted by vulgarity. He was never constrained nor uneasy in whatever presence, and he imposed no constraint nor ceremony on others. Every one found him easy of access, yet no one felt encouraged to take undue liberties. Mr. Everett, one of the best bred, most refined and fastidious of our countrymen, after observing his bearing among the cabinet and foreign ministers, the governors, senators, generals, and other notables, collected at the Gettysburg celebration, pronounced him the peer in deportment of any one present. Presuming that to be the fact, it is probably due to the circumstance that he alone never thought of manners, nor how he nor any one else was appearing to others. His mind was intent on matters of wider and more enduring consequence.

Mr. Lincoln has suffered in the judgment of his immediate cotemporaries from the fact that, of all things that he might have been required to do, the conduct of a great war was that for which he was least fitted. For War requires the utmost celerity of comprehension, decision, action; and Mr. Lincoln's mind was essentially of the "slow and sure" order. It was pretty certain to be right in the end; but in War to be right a little too late is equivalent to being wrong altogether. Besides, War sometimes requires sternness; and he was at heart tender and merciful as a woman. He might have saved many lives by prompt severity toward a few of the active traitors who thronged Baltimore and Washington directly after the fall of Sumter, and openly, ostentatiously exulted over our disaster at Bull Run. That extreme lenity which befits the close of a civil war was most unluckily evinced by him at the beginning of ours, giving every coward to understand that, while there was peril in steadfast loyalty, it was perfectly safe to be a Rebel. To human apprehension, Andrew Johnson should have been the man to grapple with and crush the Rebellion, with Abraham Lincoln to pacify the country at its close and heal the gaping wounds opened by four years of desperate, bloody conflict: but it was otherwise decreed.

There was never an hour when the strength, the resources of the Republic were not ample for the direct and signal overthrow of Slaveholding Treason; but the imbecility, incapacity, and lack of purpose, so common among our high Military officers in the early stages of our struggle—disqualifications which our Commander-in-Chief should have promptly overcome, even though it had been requisite to shoot a General daily for two or three months—long rendered our success at best doubtful. Hence, foreigners, who noted the effect without a knowledge of the cause—confidently, and not unreasonably, predicted our ultimate failure. It was a perfectly natural, though happily ill-grounded, deduction that a Government that could lose such a battle as that of Bull Run, when it had superabundant means to win it, would never put down a gigantic Rebellion. But our President was like our horse Eclipse, in the great Northern and Southern match race of 1824, wherein the North was badly beaten on the first heat, but won the second and third.

As Premier of a Government like the British, where the position requires skill and tact in debate while the duties of administration are divided, Mr. Lincoln would have been far more happily placed and would have done better service than in our Presidential chair, whereof the incumbent must mainly speak and act through others. His *forte* lay mainly in debate, or rather in the elucidation of profound truths, so that they can hardly evade the dullest apprehension. No other man ever so successfully confronted, before a prejudiced, negro-despising audience, the plausible fallacies of Senator Douglas's vaunted "Popular Sovereignty." His familiar exposition of that doctrine in his Springfield speech opening the Senatorial canvass of 1858—"If A. wants to make B. a slave, C. *shall not interfere*"—was only paralleled in that passage of one of his replies to his great antagonist, which reads:

"My distinguished friend says it is an insult to the emigrants of Kansas and Nebraska to suppose that they cannot govern themselves. We must not slur over an argument of this kind because it happens to tickle the ear. I admit that the emigrant to Kansas or Nebraska is competent to govern himself: *but I deny his right to govern any other person without that person's consent.*"

Men of greater talent have made Republican speeches in this City; but Mr. Lincoln's Cooper Institute address of March, 1860, remains to this day the most lucid, cogent, convincing argument of them all. So at the consecration of the Gettysburg National Cemetery (Nov. 19th, 1863) where Edward Everett made an elaborate and graceful oration, and others spoke fitly and well, the only address which the world will remember was that of the President, who simply said:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

—"I have not assumed to control events—events have controlled me," said Mr. Lincoln, in answer to a Kentucky complaint that he was more radical in 1864-5 than he had been in 1861-2. That was the simple truth, naively and tersely expressed; and in that truth is exhibited both the weakness and the strength of the utterer. He was not the man of transcendent genius, of rare insight, of resistless force of character, who bends everything to his will; On the contrary, he was one of those who have awaited opportunity, and thought long and patiently, before venturing on an important step, hearkening intently for that "voice of the people" which was to him, in most cases, "the voice of God." He hesitated to put down his foot, feeling the ground carefully, deliberately; but, once down, it was hard to make him take it up again. A striking and honored exemplar of some of the best points in our National character, he sleeps the sleep of the honored and just, and there are few graves which will be more extensively, persistently visited, or bedewed with the tears of a people's prouder, fonder affection, than that of Abraham Lincoln.

MOBILE TAKEN.

The capture of Mobile is one of those events which a few weeks ago would have been welcomed with joyful enthusiasm all over the North, and which only a few days since would have seemed an important success, and filled the streets with flags. But to-day, what is Mobile to us, or what military triumph shall lift up the hearts that are bowed down with the weight of a national sorrow? Yet even at this moment the possession of the last seaport save one of the Rebellious States, is a victory of value. If the fall of Mobile has no other effect, it will accelerate the return of Alabama to the Union, since Mobile holds to that State the same position as Savannah to Georgia, Charleston to South Carolina, and Wilmington to North Carolina.

The news is official—at second hand. An official dispatch published in *The New-Orleans Times* is transmitted via Cairo. The whole work was done on the 9th—the day of Lee's capitulation. Spanish Fort, one of the principal defenses of the city, was taken with 700 prisoners, and later the town of Blakeley with 5,000 prisoners. After that there seems to have been no serious fighting. The enemy evacuated and retreated up the river—probably to fall into the hands of Gen. Wilson, whose capture of Montgomery and Selma has been previously, and we presume correctly, reported. It is remarkable how easily the defenses of Mobile yielded to what was by no means numerically a strong force. Of the navy only the light draught gunboats could cross Dog River bar, and of the army there was nothing like the force which once defended the extensive works about the city. But there was no strength in the defense. The heart was out of the Rebel troops, and at the first vigorous demonstration from the besiegers they abandoned everything.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SUCCESSES.

If Joe Johnston *did* send Rebel Gov. Vance to surrender "the State of North Carolina" to Gen. Sherman, he showed a gleam of good sense which disappeared in the subsequent countermand. For we have at the same moment tidings of the occupation of Raleigh by Gen. Sherman and of Salisbury by Gen. Stoneman, and no fighting to speak of in either case. Intelligence, not official but plausibly authentic, dates the surrender of Raleigh on the 13th inst., Johnston retreating, and Sherman in vain endeavoring to get a fight out of him. Vance was captured somewhere between Raleigh and Hillsborough—at which latter place were the headquarters of Johnston—having been sent as peace envoy to Sherman, but recalled, it is supposed by Jeff. Davis. The story is manifestly inconsistent with the rumor printed on Tuesday that Davis was at Macon, but that was on poor authority, and this may or may not be better.

The dispatch from Stoneman gives numerous particulars of his success. After a long march through East Tennessee and Western North Carolina he reached and took Salisbury on the 12th, one day before Sherman occupied Raleigh, a hundred miles to the east of Salisbury. There was slight resistance, but the trophies were many. Eight flags, 19 guns, 1,165 prisoners, 60,000 pounds of powder, 75,000 suits of clothing, 350,000 blankets, 20,000 pounds of bacon, an arsenal with its machinery, railway stock, &c., &c., show the great importance of this success, and to what straits the Rebels are driven to hide their remaining treasures. One place is no safer than another—the heart of North Carolina no more secure than the border of Virginia. Add to this that Stoneman instantly fell upon the railroad between Greensborough and Danville, and destroyed bridges enough to make the railway impassable. Where then is Johnston to go? Where could he go if the railway were not destroyed? The truth is, he has no business to keep up the pretense of an army which no longer has even a territory broader than a few counties to defend. There can be no doubt we shall speedily be reassured of the surrender or dispersion of Johnston's Army—and then will be the time for Jefferson Davis to begin his twenty years guerrilla warfare in the mountains. We hope he will try it.

BLOODY INSTRUCTIONS.

It has been a grievous fault of "the South," and is now her sore misfortune, that she has tolerated and tacitly encouraged a violence and bitterness of speech and act toward those whom she chose to regard as enemies which her better classes can never have really approved. A Northern Senator says something concerning Slavery in debate which a Southern Senator does not like: so he replies that, if he only had the aforesaid Northerner in Mississippi, he would hang him with a grape-vine. Another Northern Senator makes a speech on Kansas which is distasteful to the South generally, and makes a rather lame but nowise abusive attempt at wit at the expense of an aged Southern Senator before him: wherefore he is surprised in his seat by a relative of the latter, and beaten nearly to death. And offers to pay rewards for the ears or heads of prominent Abolitionists have been almost as common at the South as protests on notes due in Northern cities.

Now it will take good evidence to make us believe that the Rebel chiefs were privy to the taking off of President Lincoln: but there have been givings out under their rule calculated to expose them to violent suspicion. Not by any means to aggravate, but simply to explain, the blaze of Northern wrath which the double butchery at Washington has excited, we recall these facts to the notice of those who would else grossly misunderstand us.

That any means of dispatching an opponent of Slavery were justifiable, was long since proclaimed at the South, and never rebuked there as it should have been. We never knew a leading Southern journal to express regret at any outrage inflicted on an Abolitionist. And, when Mr. Lincoln was first elected, before he had been inaugurated, and before he had said or done aught to provoke hostility, proposals for his assassination were coolly and openly made in the South and circulated without rebuke through her leading journals. So much was said in this spirit that won ever had a doubt that he would have been shot at, if not killed, had he passed openly through Baltimore, as he had expected to do, on his way to Washington, and we listened intently for the crack of an assassin's pistol while he was reading his first Inaugural. That he would be inaugurated without violence was (we think) generally disbelieved throughout the Slave States.

War followed; and systematic efforts to "fire the Southern heart" to madness by tales of Yankee atrocity and devastation were resorted to. The killing of Col. Ellsworth, the first Rebel General Order after our soldiers had crossed the Potomac, and other incidents of that brief, disastrous campaign, proved not merely the existence but the success of these efforts. The indignities inflicted on the bodies of our dead soldiers after Bull Run were incited by these inflammatory appeals. The ignorant Southern rank and file, assured that we had invaded their country to devastate and subjugate, to plunder, ravish and kill, verily thought they did God service in mutilating our corpses. And thus it has been throughout, as the fiendish spirit evinced by many Southern women has borne witness. They would not have so misconducted themselves at the sight of foreign enemies; but they had been told, and believed, that "the Yankees" were the scum of mankind, and were among them on a most diabolical errand. Hence they have often insulted and berated our soldiers as no savages on earth would have done.

The treatment of our prisoners of war, has quite too generally seemed impelled by a spirit which seemed intent on inciting a mutual and general massacre of captives. We make no account in this of the fact that they were poorly fed at best and often wretchedly lodged. Prisoners' fare is apt to be rough, and the Confederates were often on short allowance themselves. But their frequent butcheries of our Colored soldiers; their persistent refusal to exchange any of these; their utterly wanton refusal to let our poor boys at Andersonville supply themselves with fuel and shelter from the circumjacent pine forest, and their brutality toward the sick and wounded, are not to be excused. They indicate a settled purpose to aggravate the misery and the mortality inevitably attendant on War, and to disable our men for service after they should be exchanged. They meant to make War so horrible and appalling that our men should refuse to enlist or shrink from the encounter.

Soon after Mr. Lincoln's reëlection the following appeared first in *The Selma Dispatch* (Ala.,) and was copied unrebuked into other Rebel organs:

"ONE MILLION DOLLARS WANTED, TO HAVE PEACE BY THE 1ST OF MARCH.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of one million dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a 'land of liberty.' If this is not accomplished, nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villains.

"I will give, myself, one thousand dollars toward this patriotic purpose.

"Every one wishing to contribute will address box X, Cahawba, Ala.

"December 1, 1864. X."

Such facts, and the corresponding editorials of the Rebel journals, countenance the popular presumption that the late murderous outrages in Washington were incidents of a comprehensive plot, whereto the Rebel leaders were privy. The burglarious raid on St. Albans, the attempts simultaneously to fire our great hotels, and other acts wholly out of the pale of civilized warfare, tend to strengthen this conviction.

We glance at these facts without the least desire to aggravate the fiery indignation now all but universal. We would gladly moderate, and would do nothing to inflame it. We do not mean now, any more than we have meant hitherto, to lose sight of the fact that the Rebels are our countrymen, and that they are to be such in the future as they have been in the past. We have sought from the outset to have the war so prosecuted that we may come together at its close not merely in amity, but with a mutual respect which was wanting in the past. But it is very clear that the excitement now pervading the loyal States has only been precipitated, so to speak, by the murder of the President and its incidents; that many facts combine to prove this the result of influences widespread as Slavery, and the fruits of a spirit which the Rebel chiefs and Press have labored to incite. The deeds of last Friday night were the work, let us still hope, of a few insignificant wretches; but the frenzy which impelled them pervades many breasts, and is liable at any moment to blaze out into crimes the most execrable. Hence the indignation, now so general, has quite other aliment than the special atrocities which aroused it, and is destined to have results which those atrocities, standing alone, would hardly produce or justify.

THE FUNERAL AT WASHINGTON.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

THE ENTIRE POPULATION IN ATTENDANCE.

The Funeral.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19, 1865.

The great and solemn pageant of removing the remains of the nation's revered and beloved Chief from the White House to the Capitol is closed. Never was such a scene witnessed where each and every one of the vast throng moved in silent sadness, as if bearing the burden of a personal bereavement. It has been the writer's fortune to witness the funerals here of John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and President Taylor. These were solemn and imposing, yet the event of to-day was as the loss of an ardently loved parent to the death of a stranger.

At the White House the body lay uncoffined in the center of the East room, as heretofore described, the head resting to the north. From the entrance door at the north-west end of the room were placed the pall-bearers, next the representatives of the army, then the judiciary. At the corner the Assistant-Secretaries of the Departments. First on the eastern line the Senators of the States; next the Diplomatic Corps, who were out in very large numbers and in full court suits. Then the ladies of the Cabinet Ministers; next the Judges of the Supreme Court. Next, in the center and in front of the catafalque, stood the new President, and behind him the Cabinet Ministers. The members of the Senate joined their left, the House came next; at the corner turning southward stood the Kentucky delegation divided on the left by the delegation from Illinois; on the south end were first the clergy, then the municipal delegations, the Smithsonian Institute, New-York Chamber of Commerce, Common Councils of New-York and Philadelphia, Union League delegations, and around beside the south-west door of the Green Room were stationed the citizens' delegations from various quarters. The space surrounding the body to within about 10 feet was filled by a raised platform, upon which the several bodies described above stood.

Throughout the ceremonies, within this reserved space on the north corner were seated the officiating clergy, on the south corner the mourners, consisting of the late President's two sons, his two private secretaries, and members of his personal household. Mrs. Lincoln was so severely indisposed as to be compelled to keep her room. The recess of the double-center doors leading to the large vestibule was assigned to the representatives of the press.

The coffin was surrounded by an extended wreath of evergreen and white flowers, and upon its head lay a beautifully wrought cross of Japonicas and sweet alyssum, at the center a large wreath or shield of similar flowers; but by far the most delicate and beautiful design was the anchor of white buds and evergreen sent by your Mr. Stetson of the Astor House, and placed upon the foot of the coffin by the Hon. N. D. Sperry of New-Haven. Its flukes were made by an ingenious insertion of a calla lily, its ring and shaft a bar of choice white buds, Lily of the Valley, and the like. The east room was heavily and plainly shrouded in black cloth and crape.

The services were peculiarly impressive, and the quotation concluding Dr. Gurley's sermon was most aptly appropriate and significant. The sermon over, the body was removed to the funeral-car for transportation to the Capitol, the pall-bearers, mourners, Diplomatic Corps and Supreme Court riding in carriages, all others walking.

The exercises had commenced at precisely 12½ o'clock, and it was 2 o'clock as the cortege from within began to move out at the north western gate.

Nothing could have exceeded the entire decorum and good management throughout, and to Assistant Secretary Herrington is the credit due of arranging details so minutely that nothing was omitted, nothing went wrong, and that everything was done just at the proper time.

Outside the great gateway leading from the White House grounds and extending far back upon all the radiating streets were the thousands of delegations from nearly every loyal State who marched into line at proper moment and moved on with the immense mass following the hearse.

No more beautiful morning, no brighter sunnier day, with sky clear as crystal and the air all charged with the etheral mildness of Spring, ever dawned in glory, ascended to the meridian splendor and sat in peace, than this the day of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln.

In the early morning the whole city thronged upon the streets, not as on a gala day, not as when Richmond fell, not as when Lee surrendered; then there was rejoicing—to-day there was sorrow. The closed shutters and barred doors of all places of business, the black drapery of mourning that festooned every home, the profound solemnity that dwelt upon every face, and the tears of strong men in the streets, and the more than one instance where women fainted in the houses, these were the incidents and attendants of joy; but in the attestations of grief, ordinary words lose their significance in the presence of facts and feelings never known before. Pennsylvania-ave., down which the cortege was to move, was densely packed before 10 o'clock, and yet the procession was not to move until 2.

The privilege of viewing it from a window was sold for ten dollars. A newsboy gave twenty-five cents to another for his place in the top of a tree. Boys pressed through the mass selling crape, and found many purchasers. Everybody wore crape; everybody was silent, grave, solemn; everybody stood and patiently awaited for hours; there was no disorder, no disquiet—all were chief mourners. None betrayed any thought unbefitting the occasion, all seemed to feel that the great national family had lost its head, that this was the funeral of the foremost man in all this world.

The colored population, old and young, and all the fifteen thousand that live in this city, were reverently awaiting the procession. Dressed in their best, and all, even children in arms, wearing badges of mourning, they talked in low tones of him that was gone as the savior of their race, their liberator. One colored woman said of Washington; that he went in for liberty, and I love him for it; but he did n't see things as clear through 'em as Lincoln did. Lincoln did n't stop with white folks, but kept straight ahead, and took all us too. An old gray-headed negro asked: "Do you think Mr. Johnson will hold fast to what he did, or will he forget us, and send us back 'to the hell we was in?'" A little four old piccaninnie looked up in its mother's face and said, "Mudder, is Linkum Dod a mighty?" his brother, a few years older, answered, "No, yer little fool, he's no God a mighty or he wouldn't er been killed, but I tell yer he was de goodest [illegible] de smartes man whatever was—dats what he was." [illegible] was asked: "Aunty, what are you crying [illegible]?" and replied: "O, lod a mighty, I dunno [illegible] nebber was sich a loss to do cause of [illegible] the hours went slowly by and [illegible] organizations that were to move the [illegible] in the vicinity of the War [illegible] White House, and what with [illegible] Department beyond the [illegible] Marshals and the wild galloping of sundry bad [illegible] throng were finally [illegible] natural malleability of an America[illegible] got into their designated places. [illegible] the house.

Meanwhile there were ceremonies [illegible] simple, solemn, fitting, and promptly at 2 o'[illegible] procession moves, and there are sobs and tears [illegible] The dead march wails in the people's ears, the cortege [illegible] is hours passing a given point—first the troops of the cavalry, the measured tread of the infantry and the bands, and the long guns and the flags, and every man and every horse, and every saber and every gun, and every fife and drum, and every flag black with the emblems of grief.

The stricken family, abandoned Illinoisans and chief mourners, the Lieutenant-General as a pall bearer, various Generals and their staffs, Gen. Butler in citizen's dress on foot, with the other Bay State men, and then the great funeral, all slowly moving to the music of dirges, twenty thousand following him, the man of simplest influence, yet clearest of ambitious crime, to the tomb, and fifty thousand more of the mourners, looking on in sympathy and sorrow, and then we all went each his way.

We had all come to bury our more than dead Cæsar, and to praise him; yet there was not thought to stir up a mutiny as at that Roman funeral. The feeling was too holy for turbulence, yet not too abstract or sentimental for justice. Men said, let not the traitors who are guilty of this, let not the traitors who are guilty, let none of the prominent ones of this Rebellion ever again become American citizens. We do not cry for their blood, but we demand that they shall never vote at the same polls with us, never claim a part in the flag they would have dishonored.

It is stated that a pressure is still bearing upon Mrs. Lincoln for her consent that the remains of the late President be sepulchred here.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19, 1865.

The day is beautiful and quite warm. The avenue is filled with persons to witness the mournful funeral procession.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

At noon, the President of the United States, in company with his Cabinet, except Secretary Seward, arrived. President Johnson approached the catafalque, and took a last but brief look at his illustrious predecessor, and then retired to a position immediately on the east, and in full view of the coffined remains in his front.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SERVICES.

At 12:10, amid profound silence, the Rev. Dr. Gurley approached the head of the catafalque, announced the order of the religious services, when Dr. Hall, Episcopalian, read a portion of the Scriptures, according to the form of that Church.

OPENING PRAYER.

The opening prayer was made by Bishop Simpson, Methodist Episcopalian, who, in the course of it, said that in the hands of God were the issues of life and death. Our sins had called for his wrath to descend upon us as individuals and as a community. For the sake of our blessed Redeemer, forgiveness was asked for all our transgressions, and that all our iniquities may be washed away, while we bow under this sad bereavement which has caused a wide spread gloom not only in this circle but over the entire land, an invocation was made that all might submit to God's holy will.

Thanks were returned for the gift of such a man as our Heavenly Father had just taken from us, and for the many virtues which distinguished all his transactions; for the integrity, honesty and transparency of character bestowed upon him, and for having given him counselors to guide our nation through perils of unprecedented sorrow. He was permitted to live to behold the breaking of the clouds which overhung our national sky, and the disintegration of the Rebellion. Going up the mount to behold the land of promise, with its beauty and happiness and the glorious destiny reserved for us as a nation. Thanks were also returned that his arm was strengthened and wisdom and firmness given to his heart to pen a declaration of Emancipation, by which were broken the chains of millions of the human race. God be thanked that the assassin who struck down the Chief Magistrate had not the hand to again bind the suffering and oppressed. The name of the beloved dead would ever be identified with all that is great and glorious with humanity on earth. God grant that all who stand here intrusted with the administration of public affairs may have the power, strength and wisdom to complete the work of his servant so gloriously begun; and may the successor of the deceased President not bear the sword in vain. God grant that strength may be given to him and to our military to perfect victory and to complete the contest now nearly closed. May the spirit of Rebellion soon pass away. May the last vestige of Slavery, which caused the Rebellion, be driven from our land. God grant that the sun may shine on a free people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the Gulf. May he not only safely lead us through the struggle, but give us peace with all nations of the earth; give us hearts to deal justly with them, and give them hearts to deal justly with us, so that universal peace may reign on earth. We raise our hearts to Thee to plead that Thy blessing may descend on the family of the deceased. God bless the weeping widow and her broken-heartedness she bows under a stroke greater than she can bear. Encircle her in thine arms. God be graciously with the children left behind him. Endow his sons with wisdom. From on high endow them for great usefulness. May they appreciate the example and virtues of their father, and walk in his steps. We pray Thee, the Bishop said, to make the assassination of personal profit to our hearts, [illegible] the remains of the deceased, whom we had called friend. Do thou grant us grace and repentance for our sins, so that at the end of life we may be gathered where assassins are not found, where sorrow and sickness never come, but all gather in peace and love around the Father's throne and glory. We pray Thee that this Republic may be made the stronger for this blow, and here we pledge ourselves to set our faces against every form of opposition which may rise up for its destruction; so that we, the children, may enjoy the blessed advantages of a Government delivered to us by our fathers. He concluded by repeating the Lord's Prayer.

THE SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley then delivered a sermon, standing on the step near the head of the coffin. He commenced by saying we recognize and adore the sovereignty of Almighty God. His throne is in the Heavens, and His Kingdom ruleth over all. It was a cruel hand—the dark hand of the assassin—that smote our honored, wise and noble President, and filled the land with mourning. But above this hand there is another, which we must see and acknowledge. It is the chastening hand of a wise and faithful God. He gives us the bitter cup [illegible] yield to the behest and drink the [illegible] This chastisement comes in a way heavy and mysteriously deep at a time when the Rebellion is passing away. The occasion has stricken down a man upon whom the people had learned to trust and upon whom, more than any other, they had centered their hopes for the restoration of union and return of harmony. In the midst of our rejoicing we needed this stroke, this discipline, and therefore God has sent it. Our affliction has not come forth from the dust nor from the ground. Beyond the act of assassination we would look to God, whose prerogative is to bring light out of darkness and good out of evil. He who has led us so well and prospered us so wonderfully during the last four years of anxiety and conflict will not forsake us now. He may chasten but he will not destroy. He may purify us in the furnace, but not consume us. Let our principal anxiety now be that this new sorrow may be a sanctified sorrow, which will induce us to give all we have to the cause of truth, justice, law, order, liberty, and good government, and pure and undefiled religion. Though weeping may endure for a night, joy cometh in the morning. Thank God that in spite of this temporary darkness the morning has begun to dawn, the morning of a brighter day than our country has ever before seen. That day will come, and the death of a hundred Presidents and their Cabinets cannot prevent it. The people confided in the late lamented President with a firm and loving confidence which no other man has enjoyed since the days of Washington. He deserved it well, and deserved it all. He merited it by his character, by his acts, and by the whole tenor, and tone, and spirit of his life. He was simple and sincere, plain and honest, truthful and just, benevolent and kind. His perceptions were quick and clear, his judgment was calm and accurate, and his purposes were good and pure. Beyond a question, always and everywhere, he aimed and endeavored to be right and to do right. His integrity was all pervading, all controlling, and incorruptible. He gave his personal consideration to all matters, whether great or small. How firmly and well he occupied his post and met its grave demands in scenes of trial and difficulty is known to you all, to the country and the world. He comprehended all the enormity of treason and rose to the full dignity of the occasion. He saw his duty as Chief Magistrate of a great and imperiled people, and leaned upon the arm of Him who giveth power to the faint and increaseth strength. The Rev. Dr. Gurley, near the close of his address said: I speak what I know, and testify what I have often heard him say, when I affirm that guidance and mercy were the props on which he humbly and habitually leaned; they were the best hope he had for himself and for his country. Hence, when he was leaving his home in Illinois, and coming to the city to take his seat in the Executive chair of a disturbed and troubled nation, he said to the old and tried friends who gathered tearfully around him and bade him farewell: "I leave you with this request: pray for me." They did pray for him, and millions of others prayed, nor did they pray in vain. Their prayer was heard, and the answer appears in all his subsequent history. It shines forth with a heavenly radiance in the whole course and tenor of his administration, from its commencement to its close. God raised him up for a great and glorious mission, furnished him for his work and aided him in its accomplishment. Nor was it merely by strength of mind and honesty of heart and purity and pertinacity of purpose that he furnished him. In addition to these things, he gave him a calm and abiding confidence in the over-ruling providence of God, and in the ultimate triumph of truth and righteousness. Through the power and blessing of God this confidence strengthened him in all his hours of anxiety and toil, and inspired him with calm and cheering hope, when others were inclining to despondency and gloom. Never shall I forget the emphasis and the deep emotion with which he said, in this very room, to a company of clergymen and others who called to pay him their respects, in the darkest days of our civil conflict: "Gentlemen, my hope of success in this great and terrible struggle rests on that immutable foundation—the justice and goodness of God; and when events are very threatening and prospects very dark, I still hope that in some way, which man cannot see, all will be well in the end, because our cause is just and God is on our side." Such was his sublime and holy faith, and it was an anchor to his soul, both sure and steadfast. It emboldened him, made him firm and strong; rugged and perilous was his way of duty [illegible] the right [illegible] It made him valiant for [illegible] a policy of [illegible] and humanity, and it held him [illegible] unswerving adherence to [illegible] which he thought, and [illegible] God and humanity required him [illegible] and loved him on many accounts [illegible] ous reasons. We admired his [illegible] freedom from guile and deceit [illegible] integrity, his kind and forgiving temper, his industry and patience, his persistent, self-sacrificing devotion to all the duties of his eminent position [illegible] the greatest: his readiness to consider the cause of the [illegible] humble, the suffering and oppressed, his [illegible] those who questioned the correctness of his [illegible] and the wisdom of his policy; his [illegible] reconciling differences among the friends of the [illegible] leading them away from abstractions and [illegible] them to work together and harmoniously for the [illegible] weal; his true and enlarged philanthropy that [illegible] no distinction of color or race, but regarded all [illegible] brethren and endowed alike by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; his inflexible purpose that what freedom had gained in our terrible civil strife should never be lost and that the end of the war should be the end of slavery, and, as a consequence, of Rebellion; his readiness to spend and to be spent for the attainment of such a triumph—a triumph the fruits of which should be wide spreading as the earth and as enduring as the sun; all these things commanded and fixed our admiration and the admiration of the world, and stamped upon his character and life the unmistakable impress of greatness. But more sublime than any or all of these, more holy and influential, more beautiful, strong and sustaining was his abiding confidence in God and in the final triumph of truth and righteousness through him and for his sake. This was his noblest virtue, his grandest principle, the secret alike of his strength, his patience and his success. And this, it seems to me, after being near him steadily and with him often for more than four years, is the principle by which, more than by any other, "he being dead yet speaketh." Yes, by his steady, enduring confidence in God, and in the complete ultimate success of the cause of God, which is the cause of humanity, more than in any other way, does he now speak to us and to the nation he loved and served so well. By this he speaks to his successor in office, and charges him to have faith in God; by this he speaks to the members of his Cabinet, the men with whom he counseled so often and was associated with so long, and he charges them to have faith in God; by this he speaks to all who occupy positions of influence and authority in these sad and troublous times, and he charges them all to have faith in God; by these he speaks to this great people as they sit in sackcloth to-day, and weep for him with a bitter wailing, and refuse to be comforted, and he charges them to have faith in God. And by this he will speak through the ages, and to all rulers and people in every land; and his message to them will be: "Cling to liberty and right; battle for them; bleed for them; die for them, if need be, and have confidence in God." Oh! that the voice of this testimony may sink down into our hearts to-day and every day, and into the hearts of the nation, and exert its appropriate influence upon our feelings, our faith, our patience, and our devotion to the cause now dearer to us than ever before, because consecrated by the blood of its most conspicuous defender, its wisest and most fondly-trusted friend. He is dead; but the God in whom he trusted lives, and He can guide and strengthen his successor, as He guided and strengthened him. He is dead, but the memory of his virtues, of his wise and patriotic counsels, and of the labors of his calm and steady faith, survives, is precious, and will be a power for good in the country quite down to the end of time. He is dead, but the cause he so ardently loved, so ably, patiently, faithfully represented and defended, not for himself only, not for us only, but for all people in all their coming generations, till time shall be no more—that cause survives his fall, and will survive it. The light of its brightening prospects flashes cheeringly to-day at heart. The gloom occasioned by his death, and the language of God's providences in telling us that though the friends of Liberty die, Liberty itself is immortal. There is no assassin strong enough, and no weapon deadly enough to quench its inextinguishable life or arrest its onward march to the conquest and empire of the world. This is our confidence, and this is our consolation, as we meet and mourn to-day. Though our beloved Presi-

dent is slain, our beloved country is saved, and something of mercy as well as of judgment. Tears of gratitude mingle with those of sorrow, while there is also the dawning of a brighter, happier day upon our stricken and weary land. God be praised that our fallen chief lived long enough to see the day dawn, and the day-star of joy and peace arise upon the nation. He saw it, and he was glad. Alas! alas! He only saw the dawn. When the sun has risen, full-orbed and glorious, and a happy, reunited people are rejoicing in its light, it will shine upon his grave, but that grave will be a precious and a consecrated spot. The friends of Liberty and the Union will repair to it in years and ages to come, to pronounce the memory of its occupant blessed, and gathering from his very ashes, and from the rehearsal of his deeds and virtues fresh incentives to patriotism, they will there renew their vows of fidelity to their country and their God.

CLOSING PRAYER.

The Rev. Dr. Gray, Baptist, closed the solemn services by delivering a prayer, concluding as follows: God of the bereaved, comfort and sustain this mourning family. Bless the new Chief Magistrate. Let the mantle of his predecessor fall upon him. Bless the Secretary of State and his family. O God, if possible, according to thy will, spare their lives that they may render still important service to the country. Bless all the members of the Cabinet. Endow them with wisdom from above. Bless the Commanders in our Army and Navy, and all the brave defenders of the country. Give them continued success. Bless the Embassadors from foreign courts, and give us peace with the nations of the earth. O God, let treason, that has deluged our land with blood, and desolated our country, and bereaved our homes, and filled them with widows and orphans, which has at length culminated in the assassination of the nation's chosen ruler, God of justice and Avenger of the nation's wrong, let the work of treason cease, and let the guilty perpetrators of this horrible crime be arrested and brought to justice. Oh hear the cry and the prayer and the wail rising from the nation's smitten and crushed heart, and deliver us from the power of our enemy, and send speedy peace into all our borders. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE PROCESSION FORMED.

The corpse was then removed to the hearse which was in front of the Executive Mansion, and at 2 o'clock the procession was formed. It took the line of Pennsylvania-ave. The streets were kept clear of all incumbrances; but the sidewalks were densely lined with people from the White House to the Capitol, a distance of a mile and a half. The roofs, porticoes and windows, and all elevated points were occupied by interested spectators. As the procession started, minute guns were fired near St. John's Church, the City Hall and the Capitol. The bells of all the churches in the city and of the various engine-houses were tolled.

THE ORDER.

First in the order of procession was a detachment of colored troops; then followed white regiments of infantry and bodies of artillery and cavalry, navy, marine and army officers on foot; the pall-bearers in carriages next; the hearse drawn by six white horses, the coffin prominent to every beholder. The floor on which it rested was strewn with evergreens, and the coffin covered with white flowers. Then followed the President and Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, members of Congress, Governors of States, the delegations from various States, fire companies, civic associations, the clerks of the various departments, and others, all in order of procession, together with many public and private carriages, all closing up with a large number of colored men.

AT THE CAPITOL.

Upon the arrival of the head of the procession at the east front of the capitol to-day the coffin was borne to the center of the rotunda. President Johnson stood at the foot of the coffin, surrounded by a throng of Senators and high military officers, and a small number of Illinoisians as chief mourners. The entire company filled but a small portion of the space. Dr. Gurley, standing at the head of the coffin, uttered a few brief and most impressive remarks, chiefly in solemn words of Scripture, consigning the dead ashes once animated by the soul of Abraham Lincoln to their original dust. The deep tones of his voice reverberated from the vast walls and ceiling of the rotunda, now first used for such a solemn occasion, and during the impressive scene many were affected to tears.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

This was the largest funeral procession that ever took place in Washington. One hour and a half was occupied in passing a given point. It was in the highest degree imposing, and many thousands of hearts throbbed in unison with the solemn dirges as the procession slowly moved upon its way.

THE PRESIDENT'S RELATIVES.

The nearest relatives of the late President's family now here are the two sons of the deceased, namely: Capt. Robert and Thaddeus Lincoln, N. W. Edwards and C. M. Smith of Springfield, brothers-in-law of the late President, and Dr. Lyman B. Todd of Lexington, Ky., and General and J. B. Todd of Dakota, cousins of Mrs. Lincoln.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln was not present at the funeral. It is said she has not even seen her husband's corpse since the morning of his death.

ADVERTISERS AND THE PRESS.—We have received several letters which imply a different idea from ours of the rights, respectively, of journalists and advertisers. Many of them import that everything advertised in our columns has our sanction if not our indorsement. One even says: "Seeing so and so advertised in the THE TRIBUNE, I supposed it must be all right." You had no right to suppose that. We sell space in our advertising columns, and take care that it is filled with nothing that contravenes law or decency. Further than this, our censorship does not extend. And if any one is taken in by an advertisement in our columns of a medicine that brings the dead to life, or by an offer to give two or three dollars' worth of gold for one dollar, or anything of the sort, we beg him not to lay his folly at our door. We counsel him not to believe anything of the sort.

STATE SHEEP FAIR.—The N. Y. S. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association holds its Annual Fair at Canandaigua on the 9th, 10th and 11th of May next. About $1,500 are offered in premiums, and these may be competed for by residents of any State or country. The first day the entries, &c., will be completed; the second will embrace the principal [illegible] and the third be filled up with reading reports, exhibitions [illegible] and the public sale of sheep, the shearing [illegible] under the Fair both a[illegible]. Every effort has been made to [illegible] that it [illegible] useful and attractive one, and it is anticipated [illegible] will present the finest show of sheep and the greatest gathering of "sheep men" ever witnessed in the United States.

[Advertisements.]

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New-Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful snow, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned DRAKE saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle-path to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. DRAKE, and made it a penal offense to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New-Hampshire. Query.—Did DRAKE pay them for this splendid advertisement?

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts whose lack of brains compels them to attempt IMITATION, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, see in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA is a sure cure. Ex-President Martin Van Buren was relieved from distressing paroxysms by its habitual use. It is not injurious.

A PERFECT SEWING-MACHINE is THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH.
A. H. SUPPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

[Advertisements.]

GRAPE VINES,

IONA VINES FOR LATE PLANTING.

FROM THE TWENTIETH OF APRIL TO THE FIRST OF MAY IS GENERALLY THE MOST FAVORABLE TIME FOR THE SPRING PLANTING OF VINES, BUT FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THOSE WHO ARE NOT READY WITHIN THAT TIME SOME OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PLANTS OF THE IONA WILL BE KEPT BACK SO THAT THEY MAY BE SAFELY AND SUCCESSFULLY PLANTED DURING NEARLY ALL OF THE MONTH OF MAY.

The stock of Plants unsold is small, but of excellent quality, produced from wood grown for that special purpose.

For a full account of the original vine and the manner of its production, with description of the fruit, send two cent stamp for a pamphlet of twenty pages, which shows how the vines may be obtained at wholesale rates and their reception secured by purchasers in perfect condition. The IONA is the only grape that combines the excellence of the best European varieties in the quality of its fruit with the greatest hardiness of vine that belongs to our most enduring native kinds. For certainty of perfect crop, as well as for excellence of quality, it is unequaled. All who fail to obtain them now will regret having deprived their families of a fruit of such excellence one year longer than necessary.

C. W. GRANT,
Iona, near Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Remarks from Chemical Analysis.

After a CAREFUL EXAMINATION of HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.
NEVERS & YATES.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1860.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

CONSTITUTION WATER
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
CURES DIABETES.
CURES IRRITATION OF THE NECK BLADDER.
CURES GRAVEL.
CURES BRICK-RED DEPOSITS.
CURES MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES,
CURES BURNING OR PAINFUL URINATING.
CURES MENTAL DEPRESSION.
Sold by all Druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
Wholesale Druggists, Agents No 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.
I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL COMPANY.—Manufacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, GLASS MAKERS' RED LEAD, &c. Also LINSEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl st., New-York.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin. Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

JEFFERS IS SELLING HIS SPRING STOCK of Ladies' and Children's SHOES, and Gents' SLIPPERS at about one-half last year's prices.
JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

A THING OF BEAUTY is a JOY FOREVER. Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

"BRILLIANT EXAMPLES FOR AMERICAN YOUTH."
Headley's Lives of
MODERN PATRIOTS AND HEROES.
I..Gen. GRANT. II..Gen. SHERMAN.
III..Gen. MITCHEL. IV..Capt. ERICSSON.
Each Biography 350 pages, 3 Illustrations. Price in cloth, $1 50. For sale by all Booksellers. W. H. APPLETON, New-York.

WHY INJURE the COMPLEXION by powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible] [PUR]IFY, enrich the Blood, and beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS and BREATH OF SWEETNESS secured by CASWELL, MACK & Co.'s FORMODENTA TOOTH PASTE.

NEVER WEAR A COUGH, or irritation on the lungs, when you can buy AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, the world's great remedy that cures it.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

TUESDAY, April 18—P. M.

The Sub-Treasury will be closed to-morrow (Wednesday). The banks will be closed except for special business, and be wholly closed on Thursday, which is a legal holiday under the statute.

The Stock Exchange has adjourned to Friday. Very little business has been done in Wall-st. to-day, and the disposition is universal to suspend all transactions.

Gold is steady, but there is no new speculation for an advance in the sale of the large addition of gold to be added to the street by the payment of the May coupons twelve days hence. The opening rate was 146¼, selling up to 146½ and closing at 146¼.

Government stocks are irregular. The 6s of 1881 are scarce and wanted at 109½. The 10-40s are also firm at 93¼@93½. The 5-20s have been sold as low as 106¼, but no large amounts could be had at that price. The subscriptions to the 7.30 loan on Monday reached $2,652,000. Railway shares have been irregular, and as a whole are lower. The closing rates at the various boards were as follows:

	Stock Exchange.	Public Board.	Street, 3 p. m.
New-York Central	96½	92¼	95
Erie	73½	72	73¼
Erie Preferred	86½	—	—
Hudson River	107½	106¼	106¼
Reading	104¼	101½	102½
Michigan Central	106½	107½	—
Michigan Southern	60½	60	62½
Illinois Central	111½	109	109
Cleveland & Pittsburg	71	69½	71
Cleveland & Toledo	98	—	—
Rock Island	94½	94	94½
North-Western	29½	26½	—
North-Western Pref.	58½	57	59
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	94
Canton	32½	31	—
Cumberland Coal	45	42½	43¼
Quicksilver	63½	61½	—

At the close the market was stronger, and a good demand shown for almost everything upon the list at higher rates.

Money is in excessive supply at 6 per cent, and a good deal is done at less. The suspension of business until after President Lincoln's funeral creates a large amount of idle money, which can be had strictly at call very cheaply.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts $2,136,310 33—for Customs, $312,000; Payments, $2,355,019 77—on account of Loan, $15,000; Balance, $33,553,377 97.

Exchange is dull, and best sterling can be had at 109½ for 60 days.

In Freights there has been more activity, but at very irregular rates; Heavy Goods have been offered the most freely; at the close the rates are unsettled. Very few Charters have been reported—none to European ports.

There is great activity in the Dry Goods trade, and prices of many staple goods are steadily advancing. In Prints and plain Cottons prices are full 2 cents per yard higher.

The Central National Bank will pay a dividend of 7 ₽ cent May 1.

The Chicago and North-Western Road earned the second week in April:

1864.......$88,930 21 | 1865.....$107,220 93
Increase......$18,290 72

The First National Bank sold $300,000 of 7.30s to-day.

The aggregate amount of Exports (other than specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending April 18, 1865, was $2,114,312.

The shipments of Coal by the Pennsylvania Coal Company for the week ending April 15, were:

	Tons.
By rail, for week ending April 15	12,219 03
Previously, for 1865	95,943 02
Total	108,162 05
To same date 1864	57,407 05
Increase	50,755 00

WEDNESDAY, April 19—P. M.

This being the day assigned for the obsequies of the President, no business transactions have occurred.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ARE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
POPULAR SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

Under the recent arrangement of the Treasury Department with Mr. JAY COOKE, General Subscription Agent.

Checks and Drafts on New-York, Legal Tender Notes and National Bank Notes may be remitted in payment. We also receive all Legal Tender *Five Per Cent* Notes, and allow the *accrued interest to date of subscription*.

The Seven-Thirty Notes will be forwarded by express, free of charge, to all points reached by the express companies.

Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through your nearest bank or banker.

Persons visiting the city will find a full assortment of the notes on hand at our office for immediate delivery.

Orders by mail should be accompanied with the address in full to which the notes are to be forwarded.

We also keep on hand, and buy and sell at market rates, all kinds of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Accounts of Banks, and Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ On or about the first of May F. & H. will remove to the commodious office, No. 5 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building—(now occupied by the Third National Bank.)

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VAUGHAN, Vice-Pres't.
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 60 Broadway, 4 doors from Wall-st.,
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY. ALL SIZES OF
7-30s
CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

This Bank allows to BANKS and BANKERS throughout the country FOUR PER CENT INTEREST on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

Grain, Provisions and Other Markets.

TUESDAY, April 18, 1865.

ASHES—The market is dull and prices are nominal at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $8 25@$8 50 for Pearls.

BEESWAX—Gellard and Western is very quiet; prices are nominal at 49@50c.

COTTON—There has been only a moderate inquiry, but prices have advanced, and the market closes firm at 36@37c for Medium; the sales are 550 bales.

COFFEE—Holders still remain very firm in their prices, but we hear of no transactions.

Stock of Rio Coffee on April 11, 1865, bags		37,472
Received since to date, per Seneca	4,000	
Received since to date, per Jane Cargill	4,500	
Received since to date, per Albatross	4,523	
		12,023
		49,495
Sales for consumption		10,580
Stock of Rio Coffee April 18, 1865		38,915
Stock of Java Coffee, mats, April 18, 1865, 75,000		
Stock of Java Coffee, Gov. bags	795	
		75,795
Stock of Ceylon Coffee April 18, 1865		6,672
Stock of Maracaibo Coffee April 18, 1865		8,017
Stock of Bahia Coffee April 18, 1865		5,173
Stock of St. Domingo Coffee April 18, 1865		713
Stock of other descriptions April 18, 1865		4,373
Total		140,858

The quotations are as follows: Rio Coffee, prime, 21c.; do. Good, 20@20½c.; do. Fair, 19@19½c.; do. Ordinary, 18@18½c.; do., Fair to good cargoes, 19@20c.; Java, Mats and Bags, 22@23c.; Maracaibo, 18@21c.; Laguayra, 19@21c.; St. Domingo, 17@18c.—Gold, in bond, cash, duty paid. Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 10,580 bags, and embrace 4,480 per Peter, at 15c., 4,000 per Seneca, at 14½c.; and 1,400 balance, per Ann and Lizzy, and Canton; and 500 balance per Jenny. P. N. T. The market closes firm, with a fair demand at our quotations. Stock of Rio: April 15, Baltimore, 4,000; April 15, Philadelphia, 1,000; April 18, New-York, 38,915; Total, 43,915.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in moderate request, but prices are without change; we quote at 25@30c.; Sperm and Patent are steady at 40@50c., cash.

COPPER—American Ingot is only in moderate demand, and prices are easier; we note small sales at 33@34c. New Sheathing is quoted at 50c., and Yellow Metal 40c.

COAL—The demand is fair for foreign and the market is firm; the supply is hardly equal to the wants of gas companies; no sales have been made public since our last; Domestic has been offered very freely, and with mild weather prices tend downward; we quote: $8 50@$10 50 per ton from yard; some small dealers still ask $11 50@$12 per ton, which is above the market.

DYEWOODS have been very dull, but prices are without change. We quote Fustic at $21@$22; Logwood at $20 for Tobacco and Campeachy, and Barwood at $30—all gold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, and as the arrivals are liberal prices are fully 10@25c. per bbl. lower; the decline is most marked on the medium grades; the sales are 4,900 bbls. at $7@$7 40 for Superfine State; $7 60@$7 90 for Extra State; $8@$8 25 for Fancy State; $[illegible]@$8 20 for the lower grades of Western Extra; $8@$9 10 for Shipping Ohio, the latter not plenty; $8 40@$10 75 for Trade and Family brands; and $9 10@$12 25 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is dull and prices are lower; sales of 450 bbls. at $7 90@$8 30 for the low grades of Extra, and $8 40@$10 50 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is dull, the arrivals are larger, and prices are decidedly lower for common brands; sales of 480 bbls. at $9@$10 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10 10@$12 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is more plenty and the market is heavy; sales of 150 bbls. at $5 50@$6. Corn Meal is in good demand, and prices are steady; sales of 250 bbls. Brandywine at $6 50.

FRUIT—Raisins are dull and prices favor the buyer; we quote at $4 50@$4 65 for Bunch, and $1 95@$5 for Layers. Other descriptions are also very quiet and prices are heavy. We note small sales of Almonds at 24@45c., the latter rate for shelled.

FISH—Dry Cod are firmly held, and are in fair demand; sales of 1,000 quintals at $8 50@$9 for Grand Bank and St. George's. Mackerel are in fair demand and steady at $23@$24 for No. 1 Mass. Shore, $16 25@$16 50 for No. 2 Mass. Shore and $13@$13 25 for No. 3 Mass. Shore. Herrings are dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active; millers are disposed to hold back, owing to the decline in Flour, larger receipts of the same and the general suspension of business to-morrow, choice qualities are firmly held; the sales are 1,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 65, and 7,000 bush. Amber Western at $1 80. Barley is heavy and the market is unsettled; sales of 1,000 bush. Canada East on private terms. Barley Malt is dull and prices are nominal. Oats are without change in prices; the demand is light; the sales are 18,000 bush. Jersey and Pennsylvania at 90c.; Canadian at 85@86c. and Western at 90c. Rye is in active; the supply is larger and prices are nominal. Corn is less plenty, and with a good demand prices are firmer; the sales are 22,500 bush. at $1 36 for Yellow Jersey on the pier, and $1 37@$1 38 for Pennsylvania and Delaware afloat; Unsound New at $1 15; Old Mixed Western is nominal.

GUNNY BAGS are quiet, and prices are nominal at 31@32c.

GUNNY CLOTH is dull; small sales at 18½@19c.

HOPS are only in moderate demand, and choice grades are scarce and firm, while other grades are plenty and heavy; we quote at 20@25c. for common to prime Old; 30@35c. for fair to choice new crop, and 45@50c. for fancy lots.

HEMP—Manilla is dull and prices favor the buyer; small sales at 11½@12c. Other descriptions are quiet and prices nominal.

HIDES—The market for both Dry and Wet Salted Hides has been very dull and heavy since our last; prices have declined, and were nominal at the close; we quote as follows: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 19@20c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 17½@18c., gold; Montevideo, 17c., gold; Rio Grande, 16½@16½c., gold; Orinoco, 15½@16c., gold; California, 16@16½c., gold; Central American, 14½@15c., gold; Matamoros, 15½@16c., gold; Vera Cruz, 14@14½c., gold; Tampico, 13½@14c., gold; Bogota, 14½@15c., gold; Maracaibo, 13½@14c., gold; Bahia, 13@13½c., gold; Porto Cabello, 13@13½c., gold; Truxillo, 13@13½c., gold; Rio Hache dry and pickled, 10½@11½c., gold; Curaçoa, 10@11c., gold; St. Domingo and Port au Platte, 10@11c., gold; Western, 12@13c., gold; Minas, 14@15c., gold; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 16@17c., gold; Sierra Leone, 17@18c., gold. Dry Salted Hides—Chili, 13@14c., gold; Payta, 13@14c., gold; Maranham, 11½@12½c., gold; Pernambuco, 11½@12½c., gold; Bahia, 11@12c., gold; Matamoros, 11@12c., gold; Maracaibo, 9@10c., gold; Savanilla, 10@11c., gold; Sandwich Island, 10@11c., gold. Wet Salted Hides, New Orleans, 9@9½, currency; Western and Country, 8½@9c., currency; City Slaughter (Ox), 9½@10c., currency; City Slaughter (Cow), 8@8½c., currency.

HAY—The supply is fair and the consumption much less than at this time last year; sales of 250 bales at $1 45@$1 55 for shipping, and $1 55@$1 65 for retail lots. Straw is scarce and wanted.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and the market is depressed, though prices must be considered nominal; we quote at $52@$55, according to brand. American Pig is quiet at $44@$45 for No. 1; buyers do not come forward; holders are not disposed to sell at any reduction as the stock is not large.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has ruled very dull; prices have declined fully 1@3c. ₽ lb., and at the close the tendency is still downward. Oak Sole has ruled very heavy, and is 2@3c. lower, closing nominal. French and American calfskins are quiet at previous prices; we quote: Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 46@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 46@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 44@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 48@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 47@49c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, 44@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 20c.

LEAD—Pig is very dull and the market is heavy at $9 25@9 50 for Spanish German Refined. English Bar 14c., and Sheet and Pipe at 16c.

LATHS are in fair request and steady at $3, 3 mos.

MOLASSES—There has been a decided improvement in the demand and prices are better; the sales are 900 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 48@50c.; 261 hhds. do. at 55c.; 70 hhds. do. at 56c., and 51 hhds. Porto Rico at 70@75c., and, by auction, 100 hhds. Porto Rico badly damaged by salt water at 10½c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of Turpentine is firm but quiet at $1 62 [illegible]. Rosins are without change in prices; we quote at $18@$19 for Common, and $19 50@$21 for No. 2 and Strained. Tar is dull at $6 75@$8 for Domestic and Foreign.

OILS—There has been only a moderate business in City Linseed during the week; prices have declined, but are firm at the close at $1 25@$1 30; English continues dull, and in the absence of business prices are nominal. Fish Oils have been in less active demand, but prices have been very irregular; Crude Whale has declined fully five cents per gallon, closing at $1 35; white Crude Sperm ruled extremely firm, and prices show an improvement, closing at $2@$2 10; Lard Oil has been in little better request; the market ruled quite [illegible]

[illegible]

change; we quote at $2 75@$2 85 for Worthington, Jeffreys & Darcey's and Marshall's, and $3 20@$3 30 for Ashton's. West India descriptions are in better demand, and prices are better; sales of 8,000 bushels Turks Island at 54@55c., chiefly at the latter rate.

SPICES—There is but little doing; prices are firm, and holders insist upon an advance.

SEEDS—The market is quite firm for Clover Seed; the stock is concentrated in few hands; sales of 160 bags at 29½@30c. ₽ lb. Timothy Seed is in fair demand at $5@$6 ₽ bush. Rough Flax Seed is in fair demand at $2 25@$2 40 ₽ bush. of 56 lbs.

STEARIN—The market is well supplied and is heavy; sales of 40,000 lb Western at 16@17c. ₽ lb., cash.

TALLOW—The market is fairly active and is unsettled; sales of 47,000 lb at 11@11½c. for Western, and 11½@11½c. for City.

TEA—There has been a fair business from second hands, prices have ruled very firm, but are without quotable variation.

TIN—Pig is lower and very dull; we quote at 41@42c. for Banca, 39@40c. for Straits, and 37½@38c. for English. Plates are dull and heavy at $13 50@$14 for I. C. Charcoal, and $10 50 for I. C. Coke.

TOBACCO—The market for Kentucky is very unsettled and prices are nominal; sales of 121 hhds. Ky. at 7½@22c., 130 cases Seed Leaf at 8@12½c.

WOOL—There has been no disposition on the part of buyers to operate during the past three or four days; what little done has been at lower and irregular rates, and at the close quotations must be regarded as nominal.

WHALEBONE—There was a fair business done early in the week at a decline of fully 20@25c., but at the close, the market is quiet at $1 45 for South Sea; $1 50 for North-West Coast, and $1 55@$1 60 for Arctic.

WHISKY—The market opened firmer, but closed better; sales of 230 bbls. at $2 15 for State and Western.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, April 18, 1865.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
5,130	124	1,576	7,679	2,023	16,527

These were sold at the following Market-Places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	3,163	40	916	392	2,023	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	376	44	229	3,650	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	41	1	133	1,638	....	....
At Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	47	39	403	1,610	....	....
At Bergen	604	....	....	....	....	....
Sent from the cars direct to Butchers	400	....	300	100	....	....
Average weekly receipts last year	5,146	140	1,454	15,017	12,636	34,410
Receipts last week	2,641	110	2,303	7,502	3,432	16,023

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET, THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt., at 10c. a pound, amounts to $80:

	Cents per pound.
Prime, or extra holiday Beef	23 @24
The best beef on sale to-day	22 @23
That generally rated first quality	20 @21
Medium or good, fair quality	18½@19½
That of ordinary, thin Steers, Oxen and Cows	16 @18
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle	15 @16
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at	19 @—
Extreme range of prices from	15 @24
The most of the sales are from	18 @21

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New-York	265	Illinois	1,745
Pennsylvania	395	Iowa	465
Ohio	243	Connecticut	70
Michigan	49	Canada	234
Indiana	20	Massachusetts	79

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 445; Hudson River Railroad, 461; Harlem Railroad, 1,110; New-Haven Railroad, 100; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 540; New-Jersey Central Railroad 225; by Hudson River Boats, 673; on foot, 31. About 3,500 were in the yards on Monday.

LIST OF DROVERS.

The following are the names of drovers, owners, or consignees of the principal droves, and where the cattle are reported from:

Lauterbeck & Seigle, O.	65	Parker & Ryan, Canada	23
Lauterbeck & Seigle, Pa.	67	J. Fleishauer, Canada	17
Lauterbeck & Seigle, Ill.	69	P. McCaffrey, Iowa	152
D. Frank, Pa.	36	P. McCaffrey, Ill.	73
F. Rockwell, Canada	12	T. Gillis, Ill.	128
T. Wheeler, Canada	41	Paddock & Palmer, N. Y.	32
D. Dayton, Mich.	20	B. C. Coon, Ill.	101
Jones & Dalbey, Ill.	70	B. C. Coon, Ohio	23
Seymour & Wilton, Ill.	190	N. Day, Mass.	52
E. J. Holton, Pa.	84	R. Smith, Mass.	16
G. Strans, Mich.	23	J. Baker, Ill.	98
Seeray & Maloney, Ill.	59	S. B. Richardson & Co., Iowa	171
D. Adams, Conn.	14	S. B. Richardson & Co., Ill.	222
Power & Yager, Pa.	63	P. Riley, Ill.	37
Young & Sargent, Iowa	132	Drake & Johnson, Canada	18
O'Neil & McConville, Pa.	21	P. Younan, Ill.	63
W. H. Beldon, Ill.	96	A. & J. Sinclair, Canada	39
Osborn & Belden, Ill.	125	H. Westheimer, Canada	23
B. Gorman, N. Y.	45	H. Westheimer, Ill.	62
J. Dalbey, Ill.	87	S. Sliner, Ohio	79
Schuester & Elsner, Canada	146	Shepard & Vail, N. Y.	17
J. F. Carry, Ill.	17	Lawless & Trainor, Ind.	24
Beach, Bray & Tolley, Ill.	52	Lawless & Trainor, Mich.	16
Beach, Bray & Tolley, Mich.	20	A. Hibbard, Pa.	14
H. Willard, Iowa	36	Coon & Horsbury, Ohio	30
H. P. Miller, Pa.	47	Coon & Horsbury, Canada	18
Couger & Cohey, Ill.	56	J. Brubecker, Pa.	16
Couger & Corey, Canada	17	B. Wood, Pa.	26
H. F. Burchard, N. Y.	14	M. Lester, N. Y.	19
J. Aymult, N. Y.	15	Harlem Local Com.	57
W. Smith, N. Y.	13	Harlem Local, N. Y.	50

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 5,130 head, compares with 2,641 head last week, and with 5,146 head average per week last year, and with 4,69? for the corresponding week one year ago.

The number sold yesterday and to-day at the principal market, 3,260 head, compares with 2,161 head last week, and with 3,807 head, the average per week last year, and with 3,62? head at market one year ago.

THE OPENING, OR PRINCIPAL DAY, OF THE MARKET.

Monday, April 17.—The market opened this morning with 3,260 head of bullocks in the sale pens, generally [illegible]

[illegible]

J. H. Williams, 126 Ill. Steers for Wilton & Seymour, 7 cwt., at 20@22c.

McIntyre & Goff, for S. B. Richardson, 64 good 7 cwt. Ill. Steers at 20@22c.

Geo. W. McMahon, for himself and Richardson, 171 medium Iowa cattle, 6 cwt., at 19c.

Todd & Wheeler, 73 good strong Ill. steers for S. B. Richardson, at 21@22c., average 8 cwt.; also, 41 poor little Canada steers, 4 cwt., at 16c.

Sidner & Bros., for S. Sliner, 79 good Ohio steers, 7 cwt., at 21c. average.

P. McCaffrey, 152 Iowa steers, 7½ cwt. at 20@22c., and 73 Ill. cattle at about same prices.

J. A. Merritt, 132 Iowa cattle for Young & Sargent, 6½ cwt., at 19@21c.

Capt. Vail & Benedict, 56 Ill. steers for B. W. Purdy, 6½ cwt., at 19@22c.

Seigle & Lauterbeck, 26 prime fat Chester Co., Pa. cattle for B. Wood, at 21@22c., average 9 cwt. They were brought from the Phila. market and reached here on Tuesday.

MILCH COWS continue to sell slowly and at even lower rates. A pretty good Cow is now offered for $45, and nothing but the fancy will bring over $75, with almost no sale for common Cows. All kinds are worth more in the country than here.

VEAL CALVES—Receipts are large, especially of little half grown Calves and "bobs." While an occasional fat Calf is sent to a customer and marked 13c. on the seller's book, those who visit the markets and buy as low as they can, get good fat Veals at 12c., and pretty good ones at 11c. They sell from these prices down to 9@10c. for decent Calves, and $1 50@$4 each for "kittens."

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week........7,679

QUOTATIONS.—The following reports of sales of sheep and lambs, by several of the sheep brokers, who sell on commission, will give the average of prices per head this week. They are quoted ₽ lb., live weight, for Sheep, unsheared, 11@11½ cents; Sheep, sheared, 10@11 cents.

There is a decline in Sheep of 1½@2c. ₽ lb since last report, when the best brought 14½c. Even as late as Friday, one bale of a lot of very good Pennsylvania stock sold at 11½c., and the owner refused 11c. for the balance. On Saturday he begged buyers to take them at 13c. On Monday the supply was not large, but more than could be sold at any price that would save owners from loss. Tuesday, Home received four carloads from Albany, one lot of which cost the owner there 10½c. ₽ lb, to which add freight, and he was only offered 10c. here, and a buyer refused to take them at 11½c., with 15 cents thrown out. A lot of good fine wool Sheep that would yield 5 lbs. of wool, were offered at 12½c., but the buyer stood off strong at only 12c. offered. Even Pelts are worth only $3 each. There was one lot of extra Sheep sold at 13c., which would have brought 14½c. a week ago, and those at 11c. would have brought 14c. There were no sheared Sheep in the market at the opening; one good drove came in late, but no price was fixed. During the week they sold at 11½, 11½@11½c. ₽ lb. It will be hard to get over 10c. this week. Although the wholesale butchers are nearly all Irish, who have been strongly opposed to President Lincoln, they have one and all manifested a feeling of horror at his death, and show no disposition to do any more business than is actually necessary to supply customers. The spirit of speculation is very quiet. There is one lot of stock in market that deserves particular notice. It was brought from Genesee Co., N. Y., by Torry & Johnson, and we are sorry we do not know who they bought it of, that we might hold his name up to unenviable notoriety. The lot consists of 41 last year's lame lambs, sheared, which weigh 41 lb each, and were sold at $1 50 each, the butcher expecting to be able to dress up the quarters in borrowed coats and pass them off as Spring lambs. We have often heard of "laughing stock," and think this is the very lot, for it and every one connected with it have been the "laughing stock" of others ever since it made its appearance in market.

Spring lambs are just beginning to come in, and of course sell high. I robably, if weighed, would be 20c. a lb. There is no demand from farmers, and will not be until sheep come sheared, which all should be now, as there are only two large buyers of pelts here, and they will not pay so much for wool as it would be worth to farmers in the fleece.

R. H. Stone reports sales of 2,600 sheep, mostly unshorn, at $12 61 each. Among them were many large fat sheep.

McGraw & O'Brien sold 1,350 sheep at an average of $10 91 per head.

Chamberlin gives the following sales through Kase & McPherson, John Kase, jr., Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, and owners: 130 sheep, $14; 116 do., $12 50; 135 do., $12 13; 102 do., $12; 200 do., $11 16; 235 do., $11; 112 do., $10; 120 do., $9 15; 110 do., $8.

RECEIPTS AT BROWNING'S.

Beeves, 376; Cows and Calves, 44; Veals, 229; Sheep and Lambs, 3,650. Daily Receipts—Tuesday, 1,006; Wednesday, 439; Friday, 1,129; Saturday, 679; Monday, 665. From the following States—New-York, 699; Ohio, 2,244; Canada, 297; Pennsylvania, 213; Indiana, 321.

RECEIVED AT O'BRIEN'S.

From New-York—A. & L. Dillon, 431; S. Van Dusen, 100; Hugh Carten, 183; Hugh Carten, 242; Hugh Carten, 163.
From Massachusetts—N. Day, 74; R. Smith, 74.
From Pennsylvania—Jacob Keull, 352.
From Ohio—F. Quinn, 316; H. B. Ware, 199.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 1,217; Erie Railroad, 417; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 364. Total, 2,023.

QUOTATIONS—Western corn-fed hogs, ₽ lb, live weight, 13@13½c.; dead weight, ₽ lb, 17@17½c. Distillery-fed hogs, ₽ lb, live weight, 11½@12c.; dead weight ₽ lb, 17c.

Since the date of last report there has been a gradual advance in the live hog market, owing to the retail demand having been rendered active by past light arrivals and high price of beef, and being the result of necessity, has been but slightly affected by the general gloom that has pervaded commercial transactions. The trade has ruled steady, favoring shippers, and each day's sales have been remarked as averaging better figures than the preceding one, and yesterday a prime set of medium sized hogs brought a ½c. more than quotations given to-day. The fluctuations that Mess Pork have lately undergone prove conclusively that when the consumptive demand has abated live hogs must decline. The arrivals of this morning consist of nine double deck cars, and as plenty more are reported on the road for to-morrow's market, the holders have submitted to a slight concession from yesterday's prices, and at this early writing the entire arrival is closed out at following prices: Fresh grades, 13½ to 13½c.; Medium and Ordinary, 13c. to 13½c.; Still-fed, 11½c. to 12c.

The arrivals for the week amount to	2,023
Corresponding week last year	11,232
Corresponding week preceding year	11,400

Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending Wednesday, April 19, 1865.*

Amount of stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals.
This week	1,100	3,440	600	1200	1100
Last week	956	1,087	100	675	600
One year ago (April 20)	1,716	3,750	700	1500	1000

PRICES—Beef, per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, Extra, $16@$17; first quality, $15@$16; [illegible]

[illegible]

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Continued from Third Page.

Bath Boards adjourned without transacting any business, as did also the Board of Exchange, the Petroleum and other Boards.

THE WALLACK MEETING.

But perhaps the most significant and impressive demonstration which occurred during the day was the Meeting of citizens assembled in front of the Custom House, extending a considerable distance down and below Broadway. Hon. Simeon Draper presided, and Mr. Wallack made a brief address, which should be read a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, the last of which recommended the appointment of a committee of thirteen citizens to proceed to Washington, to attend the funeral obsequies of Messrs. Moses Taylor, Jonathan Sturges, William B. Dodge, Hamilton Fish, Moses H. Grinnell, William M. Evarts, Charles H. Russell, Edwards Pierrepont, Samuel B. Ruggles, Charles O'Conor, E. R. Cutting, H. H. Hotchkiss, Chas. H. Marshall. The resolutions were adopted.

The crowd then uncovered and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Vinton in addition.

Our Father, God of Heaven and Earth, Who hast all authority, and hast given to the Saviour of our sinful souls, praying that Thy goodness and in great demand, Thy power and Thy glory, Thy will, Thy kingdom, Thy will, and Thy power and Thy glory, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven, Thy will be done in us, Thy will be done in our hearts, Thy will be done in our lives, Thy will be done in our souls, Thy will be done in our bodies, Thy will be done in our souls, Thy will be done in our souls, Thy will be done in our souls

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[FROM ACTUAL SCENES IN THE FIELD, THE OUTLOOK, AND THE SENATE.—BY ALBERT G. BROWN.]

During the great earthquake for the United States Senate between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, the spirit of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories was the chief point in dispute. Kansas was the key-stone to which it had got practical application, and we, who were residing there, had the debate with peculiar interest.

Do not one of intellect, or the contrary, was generally recognized in America. Indeed within the last quarter, more learned of books than any my public men, and yet I have seen Lincoln overtopped in public debate by the coarsest popular orators. He was without dignity, without grace, without propriety, and without force. Mr. Webster, Mr. Seward, Mr. Sumner, and others, defined that qualification, the acquired study, Mr. Douglas, the gift of nature, the inborn spirit of a leader, and the ability of a Statesman. Mr. President, this is no mere opinion, but one I have gathered with the Illinois Senator, which I have had the opportunity of hearing, and which I have had the opportunity of hearing, and which I have had the opportunity of hearing, and

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1865.

Up to the close of last week the dry goods market showed a general improvement of less importance in staple goods. The reductions in prices has produced a very active demand among our retail customers here temporarily lost, compelled to operate elsewhere, and seem a few days almost closed the demand. Still the reduction in prices, however, great, evidently has, however, checked the demand for cotton goods, though such as could be used at the National Hotel morning and business for the last three days has been brisk. The demand for cotton goods has not yet pressed very strong, and no material change in prices, and without higher bids it may not. We present the following quotations as representing the condition of the market, and the prices at which the transactions have been for irregular and scattered in which of quotations, which are not always all cotton goods in spread, the prices are full and more than of the jobbers.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Atlantic A, 40c.; Pacific, 40c.; Lawrence, 38c.; Pepperell, 38c.; Indian Head, 36c.; Appleton, 36c.; Cabot, 36c.; Hope, 36c.; Lonsdale, 40c.; Wamsutta, 40c.; Williamsville, 36c.; Belmont, 36c.; Peacock, 36c.; Ballou, 36c.; Ballou, 36c.; Ballou